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forced to give them to the Government in more WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIFE IN PARIS.

Paris, October 22, 1857. Question of the Danubian Principalities—The Health of the King of Prussia, and its Probable Results-State of Finances-The Trial of Migeon, a Candidate in the Late Elecions-The Climax of a Frenchman's Ambition — Their Imperial Majesties at Com-peigne—The Suicide of an American, named Edward D.—Mademoiselle Rachel—Monsieur Guizot — A First Class Gold Medal Awarded to Captain W. Power.

To the Editor of the National Era: The political news is of little importance.

The question of the Danubian Principalities is pending. Russia proposes a Leichtenberg as hereditary Prince for the United Principalities; Napoleon, Joachim Murat; and the German Powers, a Prince of Nassau. Austria alone objects to any change being made in that quarter, and interprets the treaty of Paris in regard to the navigation of the Danube to suit herself, pretending that only the mouth of the Danube is open to the vessels of other nations, but that the rest of that great river belongs to the respective countries bordering on it-consequent-

The next Congress at Paris will settle all those points, and France, we hope, will maintain her own. If the Principalities should be

The health of the King of Prussia is someentire recovery, suffering as he does from the ossification of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of entire the control of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of community of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of community of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of community of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. The Prince of the blood vessels, caused by an excess of eating and drinking. Prussia (brother to the King) will be declared regent during the illness of the King. The Emperor of Austria has ordered that all

the flags of his armies should bear the image of The Messager du Midi says: "The amelithe Immaculate Virgin Mary, besides the double-headed eagle. What next? The bad news from India and from the Uni-

ted States causes the financial state of affairs in England and on the Continent of Europe to be still more embarrassing, and all the funds are on the decline. The number of failures in Austria is increasing, and some of the poor victims, who had not the moral courage to stand the shock, have resorted to powder and lead to put an end to their troubles.

A highly interesting trial has just been closed. The Government accused Mr. Migeon of having used fraudulent means to obtain a majority in the last election for the Legislative body.

Count Migeon was a member of the Nationa Assembly during the last Republic, was elected member of the Legislative body after the coup d'etat, and again ran at the last election as a friend of Napoleon, but not as the candidate of the Government, which brought forward Mr. Nizeo as its candidate. Migeon beat Nizeo by a majority of 18,000, to the great displeasure of the Government; and, in order to deprive Mr. Migeon of his seat in the Legislature of France the Government charged him with having used fraudulent means to secure the large majority he obtained, to the detriment of the Government candidates. The Government also charged Migeon with having gambled at the Bourse with having been cowhided at that privileged gambling house, with being bankrupt, with havseparated from his wife, with having worn the Cross of the Legion of Honor without authority, and, lastly, with having been disinher

ted by his own mother. The trial came off at Colmar, in the Department of the Upper Rhine, where the Attorney General brought forward a great number of witnesses in the lowest walks of society, to prove the illegality of the means used by Migeon to induce them to vote for him. A letter from the Prefect of the Police of Paris was produced by he prosecuting attorney, stating the above-men tioned calumnies, and on that evidence the a torney declared Mr. Migeon not only unworthy hold a seat in the Legislative body, but tha

the country.

Mr. Migeon employed the best lawyer of France in his defence, Mr. Jules Faver, well known in the days of the last Republic as an able orator and debater, who still openly avows his predilection for the Republican party.

Mr. Migron brought forward a gest number

the most respectable men of that part of France, as witnesses, to prove and to state un der oath that he was their free choice, that Mr Migeon always was the friend and benefactor of the people, and indefatigable in his office, as a member of the legislative body, to promote the interest and welfare of his district; and that the Government candidate, the police officers, the Mayors of the villages and towns, and the Prefect of the Department du Haute Rhin, threatened the friends of Migeon and the voters in general with the loss of employment, the withdrawal of licences, to deprive them of the assistance of banks and public institutions, to close their establishments, and with the enmity of their superiors. Migeon always was the friend and benefacto

of their superiors.

It was furthermore proved, by highly respect able priests and wealthy citizens, that the constables and police officers had received orders to tear down the bills of Migeon, and put up those of the Government candidates; that the Government officers offered liquor and money to the voters to carry their man, Nizeo. The prosecuting attorney could not, however, sub-stantiate the charges of the Prefect of Police, and Jules Faver brought authentic proofs that Mr. Migeon is not a bankrupt, but on the con-trary a very rich man; that his mother did not disinherit him, and that she intends leaving aim a million of francs; that he did not gam him a million of francs; that he did not gam-ble, and that he was not cowhided; that he did not wear the cross of the Legion of Honor, but that of St. Sylvester, and that of the Golden Spur, given him by the Pope. Mr. Jules Faver made a most able defence; judges and lawyers from a great distance assembled to hear the celebrated orator, who completely annihilated the prosecuting attorney, the Prefect of the De-partment, and all officials who had a hand in this prosecution.

is prosecution.
Jules Faver closed his defence in a most eloquent manner, by saying, "Let us break from this melee of intrigue, ambition, duplicity, and abuse of power. Let us not allow the sacred image of the law to be thus disfigured, and let as bow to the holy idea of justice, eternal as self, from whom it emanates, calm as truth, inflexible as duty. Justice alone ca make a barrier to this troubled state of society to excesses of passion, to the caprices of arbitrary power. Justice alone can say to this irritated tide, 'thus far shalt thou go, and no furthar'.'

ther.'"
Jules Faver was long and most vehement applauded. I am sorry not to be able to give you the verdict, which will not be rendered till after this letter is mailed. Mr. Migeon will not death the second these columnists of the second these columnists of the second these columnists of the second doubt be cleared from these calumniation charges, and this trial will have served to sho of the contemptible machinations to which the Government resorts to counteract the influence of the contemptible was to counteract the influence of the contemptible was to counteract the influence of the contemptible was to contempt the contempt to the contempt the contempt to the contempt of the opposition candidates, and to carry their elections. The foregoing will also give you some idea of the means to which it must have spent by the Government to carry the official candidates; but, notwithstanding the money, power, and intrigue, the Republicans carried their man. It would have been better for No.

THE NATIONAL ERA

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. XI.

- WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

AN IRISH DEFAULTER.

than one instance.

It would seem that a Frenchman's ambition It would seem that a Frenchman's ambition reaches its climax when possessed of the right to wear an order. Napoleon I was rather lavish in the distribution of decorations, but Napoleon III greatly exceeds his uncle in the creation of Knights of the Legion of Honor. He is continually instituting new decorations, and all who heasthe the Imparial atmosphere can be a supersonal recollections of the life of that is continually instituting new decorations, and all who breathe the Imperial atmosphere are knighted; even dentists wear the badge for pulling teeth with skill; and the first cook, expert in making johnycakes, will in time be a high officer of the order.

The Imperial baby is a commander of the order, and we should not be surprised to learn order, and we should not be surprised to learn order, and we should not be surprised to learn order.

The Imperial baby is a commander of the order, and we should not be surprised to learn that his dolls are likewise decorated. The last decoration is called the medal of St. Helena, in memory of Napoleon I, given to all the surviving soldiers who fought under that great General. The mania of wearing decorations is so very contagious, that women now begin to imitate the favored sex in that weakness.

A washerwoman was recently brought before the police, and condemned to several months imprisonment, for having worn decorations belonging to her customers from the Crimean wars. Her excuse was, that she could not re sist the temptation of wearing those beautiful, bright ribbons and crosses, which had covered the hearts of those gallant fellows who passed them over to her for the payment of their wash-The first series of visiters have arrived at the

Chateau of Compiegne, where the Emperor, Empress, and the Prince Imperial, have taken up their abode until the middle of next month. An American, named Edward D——, some time ago arrived in Paris, and took up his resifortunate enough to be governed in future by a dence in an hotel of the Rue Neuve Saint Au-Frenchman, the Crimean war will have been to some purpose.

gustin. He embarked in Bourse speculations, and was, he acknowledged, unsuccessful. During the last few days he was observed to be in The health of the King of Prussia is somewhat improved, but there is little hope of his ing been seen or heard of him during the whole blown out. No report of any firearm had been heard, and it appeared that he had made use of an air pistol, which was found lying by his

oration, although slight, which has been an-nounced in the state of Mademoiselle Rachel, continues, and is favored by the splendid

Monsieur Guizot has just returned from his country seat, "Val Richer," and is now engaged in the correction of his memoirs, which will be published in January next.

A first-class gold medal has been conferred on Captain W. Power, of the American schooner Howard, for rendering assistance to the French merchant vessel, "La Jeune Anais,"

which went ashore some time ago on the small island of Pinnel, near the Isle Saint Martin.

The first number of a journal called La Terre Promise, published in French at Nice, under the distance of the small process of the saint National States of the direction of Alphonse Karr, has just appeared.

A letter from Warsaw in the Presse of Vien-

na says: "It is perfectly true that the Russian dovernment has set apart 6,000,000 rouble for the reconstruction of Sebastopol, and, al-though the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is supposed it may be easily ications, it is supposed it may be easily

For the National Era. LINGERINGS WITH NATURE.-NO 2. BY ANNA.

NEW YORK BAY AT SUNRISE.

The slumbering city had scarce made a slight movement to shake off the drowsiness of last night's hushed sleep-whether begotten in honried occupants, rattle warningly upon the hard pavement, as they wend their way to the varius ferries which meet the early trains for the distant country. To these travellers alone, to those who await their pleasure, is the beautiful bay revealed in all its morning freshness and sweet summer beauty.

waters, fettered here by Jersey City and Hoboken; there by Brooklyn, Staten Island, and the great Empire City; and anon stretching far down to the deep sea, or leading up among the chilly highlands of Champlain and the St. Lawence. Long lines of tall shipping stand mo

tionless with suspended life, casting the darkess of their lengthened shadows upon the ewly-illumined scene; and the morning sun, silvering the calm surface, transforms it to a thing of life," picturing forth the myriad phases of human hope and passion. Of man's neart a fitting type; ever changing and fitfulalive to every impression, yet involuntarily seeking calmness and quiet.

Swiftly the arrow-prowed river steamers cut the bright waters, leaving a long glittering train in their wake : while the white-winged sailing vessels stand out briskly from their moorings, heeding the morning breeze. A maestic ocean steamer is slowly marching down oward the Narrows, and a few of the ever-

moving ferry-boats ripple the shining waters. ually, as the dark lines shorten with the uprising sun, the stir of business and the clamor of traffic begin. The work-day world rushes to the wharves and plies the laboring vessels, bearing ever with it the unflinching air of stern-

more than a highway—a mart for the display of wares and the exchange of merchandise. A life-picture, the fresh summer purity and beauty of the morning of existence, marred and despoiled by the heat and grossness of mature noonday evil. But the volumed memory lives bedewing the parched soul, and feeding the famished heart through all the fierce day strife, even to the sultry eve, which may herald a dawn of yet lovelier brightness and serenity. Enamored tourists may prate of Italian sunlight upon the famed Bay of Naples-they may have dreamed of golden streets and sapphire pavements, when gazing upon the burnished 3osphorus—they may have caught inspiration from the waving shadows pencilling Lake

ture, they may never have roused from their morning slumber to inhale the vivifying beauty and freshness of New York Bay at sunrise. Mr. Morphy, the champion chess player, it is said, will challenge Europe through the New York Chess Club, to produce a man to play with him, next spring, in New York, for from one to five thousand dollars.

Como; and yet, with all their worship of na-

heir men. It would have been better for Naboleon, had this trial never taken place, giving
as it does to the Republicans naw evidences of
the fact that their party was fraudulently deprived of many votes, and that many were

From Forney's Press.

lier, a respectable country gentleman, of mode-rate possessions, and not a poor farmer, as great reputation, and though his father and his two elder brothers, James and Clement, were Protestants, he himself became a Catholic. Having completed his collegiate course with considerable distinction, he selected the law as an attorney in 1837. He soon became distinguished for his acute-

state, and on his admission as a solicitor of he Court of Chancery, in 1840, he was speedily mployed in the very highest class of chancery ness. About this time the Tipperary Bank which proved so fatal to all connected with it, was started, at his suggestion. His brother James (now a fugitive from justice) was made its president, and all the directors and share-holders were his relatives, or his intimate personal friends. From the accommodation afforded to the country gentlemen and the better class of farmers, it soon became a popular in-stitution, and extended its ramifications all over the country. Branches were opened in all the principal towns in Ireland, and they became the favorite depositories for the spare funds of the wealthier class of agriculturists. Meantime John Sadlier's business continued to increase at an extraordinary rate, and it became neces-

This splendid mansion, which had a chapel This splendid mansion, which had a chapel in it, (its former owner having been a Roman Catholic,) was now desecrated by being converted into law offices, and its chapel fitted up for the use of copying clerks. Its marble staircase, no longer trodden by the feet of wit and beauty, now streamed all day long with a motley crowd, from the haughty but ruined peer, to the frieze-coated peasant, and all intent on the one errand—to retard the threatened foreclosure, or stay the impending ejectment. The Tipperary Bank, the creature of John Sadlier's own creation, now sent up by every mail its own creation, now sent up by every mail its quota of protested notes, the unhappy makers and endorsers of which had speedily to undergo the "peine forte et dure" of legal proceedings. writs went fluttering down by every post to every part of the country. "Capiases ad re-spondendum" were issued, that were never repondendum" were usued, that was satisfacien-sponded to, and "Capiases ad satisfacien-dum" became anything but satisfactory to the

I have known as many as forty of these inter esting missives to be sent from Great Denmark street in one day. But this was the smallest portion of the immense business transacted in that noble old structure. Chancery suits, in-volving enormous interests, and whose termina-tion no human calculation could foresee, were carried on and moved over the legal chess-board, by his directions. Half a dozen receiva more extended sphere. An opportunity was soon afforded him, and in 1847 he was introduced to the worthy burghers of the town of Carlow, who had become dissatisfied with their

Through the influence of the Roman Catholic bishop, the late Right Rev. Dr. Haley, whose heart he had completely won by his liberal sen-timents, he was elected. He went into Parlia ment an avowed opponent of the then Government, and became a prominent member of the so-called "Irish Brigade." His speeches in the House, without being elequent, were sensible and suggestive, and he speedily attracted atten-tion as a man of considerable promise, and was

Meanwhile was passed the act for the "Sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland," the idea of which was furnished by him to Sir John Romilly, the English Solicitor General. The practical results of this act caused an entire revolution in property, and proved the doom of many an Irish landlord. Instead of a long and tedious chancery suit, any creditor having a judgment against property had simply to file his petition for a sale, and the estate was put up in lots by the commissioners, and the re-ceipts divided among the creditors according to the priority of their judgments.

Some ludicrous scenes occurred at these sales. In the case of Delany vs. Lord Portar lington, whose Irish estates, if not the first, were among the very first to be sold, the peti-tioner Delany was blandly told by one of the commissioners that, after paying the creditors in priority, there were about two hundred thou-sand pounds still due, before his judgment would moving ferry-boats ripple the shining waters.

The morning stillness cast the magic of its hushing power upon the noisy boatmen, and even the splashing water seemed to heed the dreamy repose. Like the Sabbath quiet of a summer evening in the country, where only the droning hum of insects, or "drowsy tink-lings" from the "distant folds" lull the sleepty ear—even thus does the waking morn bestir the calm waters which has folded the stars in the calm waters which has folded the stars in its bosom through all the damp night. Grad- of a splendid silver service, the grateful done

tion to their chairman of the Board of Director of the "London and County Bank." With some one of these avecations was his name constantly associated, and he occasionally varied the scene by a visit to Ireland, to see ing ever with it the unflinching air of stern-browed necessity and the hardened hand of un-sparing reality. Ere the sun has reached half his meridian height, the beautiful bay is no more than a highway—a mart for the display of them a long and exculpatory letter, in which he stated he could benefit his country more by being connected with the Government, it was received by them with incredulity and indignasealed, and at the following general election, notwithstanding the most tremendous efforts, and the expenditure of large sums of money, he was defeated by an avoyed Tory, by a majority of ninety-seven to ninety-one. It became jority of ninety-seven to ninety-one. It became necessary, then, to seek a more accommodating constituency, for in Parliament he felt he must

stay.
In some respects it was his true "metier," In some respects it was his true "metier," and, like most men who have achieved a success there, he became fascinated with it. It was, too, of vital consequence to his ambition and guilty schemes, that he should again be returned. Who shall say that at this time even the dim and terrible future was not shadowed forth to him, and the first step in that unparalleled carear of fraud and crime had not even then been taken? My own convictions are, that, at this early time, he had misused or wildly speculated with some of the enormous sums ly speculated with some of the enormous sums that were constantly passing through his hands. He may have hoped that his seat in Parliament would have given him opportunities of making some great stroke of fortune, or that its "pres-tige" would have shielded him from shame.

tion of his frauds became inevitable, death had no terrors for him.

After his defeat in Carlow, he found in Silgo he wanted; and it may be said that, it is not crease, (a pecuniary one.) they found the man hey wanted, also. I have heard it said that his recollection of what it cost him to be cleeded for the borough of Silgo used to make him shudder, and he was not a man easily applied at the expense of anything he wanted. Lever's description of him, under the southing under the expense of anything he wanted, lever secretized over every one that his ever hard imperturbable, and you were led to wonder at the inducence he exercised over every one that his ever hard wild ultimore the true this is not true that his ever hard wild wild have a that his ever hard wild wild wild not help it be a thing of the control of the day of the dark veil seemed at the inducence he exercised over every one that of the control of the dark of the suppose of the control of the dark veil seemed him who his whole face was lit up, and heard wild had reposed for the late of the control of the dark of the control of the dark veil seemed him when his whole face was lit up, and heard wild had nowned. There is sufficient of clothing left over is sufficient of clothing left over is sufficient of clothing left over from laxt year, to clothet he sick and the destivation for all. He "talked good," as the brase goes—not because he was the minister, who had the said that his ever he result of its failure. This will be judiciously distributed by the white the six of the destivation for all. He "talked good," as the brase goes—not because he was the minister, who had the destivation for all. He "talked good," as the brase goes—not because he was the minister, who had the destivation for all. He "talked good," as the brase goes—not because he was the minister, who had the said of the said that his recollection of what it cost him had become all the was not a man easily appeared to the from laxt year, to clothe the sick and the destivation for all. He

hundred and fifty thousand pounds in three nights play at a private table at Brighton—and paid it, too! In the years 1854-'5, John Sadlier was a large purchaser at the sales under the "Encumbered Estates Act." Much of this property was ostensibly purchased as trustee, but it was well understood among his friends that he was the real owner. His success in the management of the "London and County Bank" made him much sought after by bank ing and railway companies in London.

sary to remove to more extensive offices than those he had been occupying. A magnificent house, which had formerly belonged to one of the Irish noblesse, was purchased by him, in Great Denmark street, Dublin.

He was a president or leading director, with the following great institutions, having their offices in London: the Grand Junction Railroad, the East Kent Railroad, the Swiss Railroad, of which he was the chairman, besides several coal and mining companies, with enormous cap itals, whose names I do not remember. was, besides, a large speculator, and was quite indifferent as to the article he speculated in. As an instance of this, he is said to have lost £70,000 in sugars on a three days' fall. His losses at this time must have been immense. and doubtless precipitated the terrible catastrophe of his suicide. It has been discovered since that event, that his brother James, who was the manager of the Tipperary Bank, allowed him to overdraw his account £230,000, or over a million of dollars, and he forged Sweden railway and other shares to the amount of £200,000 more.

The immediate cause of his suicide was the certainty of his being detected as a forger of a deed of the "Encumbered Estates Commis-1856, he sold to a Mr. Wilkinson, a solicitor London, an estate in the County Limerick, Ire land; received from him the purchase money, $(\pounds 9,000,)$ and gave that gentleman what purported to be the original deed, with the usual

ssignment.
Upon calling at Mr. Wilkinson's office later in the day, he learned, to his dismay, that he had just started for Ireland, taking the decds with him. Detection, he knew, was now in-evitable, and death had no horrors for him sociable neighbor, or a travelling friend. I board, by his directions. Half a dozen receiverships under the Court of Chancery, any one of which would be a handsome income for a man with moderate desires, rewarded his great financial abilities and his (then) unquestioned purity of character. Wealth began to flow in upon him, and with it came the (to him) fatal ambition to transfer his abilities to another and ano norrors for him early and discovery. With that consists in due proportion of pasture and till darks, chaired pet, who seemed to be a privileged character, "let me come; don't be all when it have not taken up a paper in which I discovery thing for a travelling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and till darks, chaired pet, who seemed to be a privileged character, "let me come; don't be all when it have not seem a record of two or three deaths, some of them even more blief on the worst. He called upon his solicitors—the Messrs. Norris, of bedford Row—and made some arrangements for taking up liabilities of the Tipperary Bank, ambition to transfer his abilities to another and mo norrors for him sociable neighbor, or a travelling friend. It consists in due proportion of pasture and till darks, chaired pet, who seemed to be a privileged character, "let me come; don't be all when it have not seem a record of two or three called upon his solicitors—the Messrs. Norris, of busy to the tittle Amy, a blue-eyed, "lequal to the shame of discovery. With that consists in due proportion of pasture and till don't be all the two only in the consists in due proportion of pasture and till don't be all the me come; don't

cover the hell that raged within, or the deadly purpose that lay close to his heart. A few inutes past eleven, he reaches his house in and composed, orders coffee. A few minutes past twelve, the servants hear the hall door close, go up stairs, and find on the hall table an extinguished candle and two letters—one directed to Mrs. James Sadlier, his sister-inlaw, and the other to his intimate friend, Rob ert Keating, member for Waterford.

On Sunday morning, at half past o'clock, all that was mortal of John Sadlier was found by a keeper of donkeys on Hamp-stead Heath, one of the wildest spots in the suburbs of London. In his pockets were found some gold and silver, a piece of paper with his name and address written in a bold and legible hand with a pencil; and by his side was a silver cream pitcher, with his crest and arms engraved upon it. There was also a visl, labelled "Essential Oil of Almonds," which would contain two or three ounce

This was empty.

On the examination made at his house after his death, "Taylor on Poisons" was found, with the leaf turned down at the chapter headed "Essential Oil of Almonds." On Mon-day morning, the 17th of February, the world of London was startled by the announcement of this suicide, and all sorts of conjectures being applied to, could give no explanation to this terrible event, but it was soon to be known to all. Mr. Wilkinson, upon the presentation of his assignment at the effice of the Commis-sioners for the sale of "Encumbered Estates," in Dublin, found, to his astonishment and hor-ror, that the original deed was a forgery, although so perfectly executed as to require a reference to the book of records to detect it Filled with indignation and alarm, he hurried back to London, and arrived in time for the inquest. His testimony on that occasion was the first revelation to the world of the guilt of the unhappy suicide.

He that a few days since stood so high as proud in the estimation of the highest and proudegt was now the cursed and execrated of thousands. Of the many hundreds who fawned upon and caressed him, there stood by that stark and rigid body only one weeping and faithful friend—he who received the last lines he ever wrote. From that letter, directed to Pachert Keeting M. P. Leitler, directed to Robert Keating, M. P., I will select one pas sage, which will show that remorse, at least was not dead within him. After speaking o

father and mother in their old age. I weep and weep now; but what can that avail? ?. I may be said here, that the verdict of the coroner's jury in this case was the very rare one of feto de se, or that the suicide was committed while the deceased was in the full possession of his senses, and not under the influ

ence of temporary insanity.

This verdict would, up to the time of the fourth George, have vested all the goods and chattels of the deceased in the Crown, besides subjecting the body to the senseless disgrace of and other shares, accepted with the

were introduced and imitated with admirable point and vivacity. For a man in his position, and with his wealth and influence, he was the least ostentatious person I ever met. Although on the most intimate terms with many of them, he was no servile admirer of the aristocracy.

Perhaps he knew them too intimately for any excessive admiration. I have seen him chatting and laughing familiarly in his own office with such men as the present Duke of Buckingham, then the Marquis of Chandos, whose Irish estates he managed; with the present Lord Portarington, over whose father's estates, he was appointed receiver by the Lord Chandos who lost seven hundred thousand pounds in three

FARMING AS A FINE ART.

Edward Everett, who touches nothing that he does not adorn, delivered the address before the New York Agricultural Society, on the 9th of October. We take pleasure in transferring

the closing portion to our columns: "One more suggestion, my friends, and I re lieve your patience. As a work of art, I know few things more pleasing to the eye, or more capable of affording scope and gratification to a taste for the beautiful, than a well-situated, well-cultivated farm. The man of refinement will hang with unwearied gaze on a landscape by Claude or Salvator; the price of a section of the most fertile land in the West would not purchase a few square feet of the canvas on which these great artists have depicted a rural scene. But Nature has forms and proportio beyond the painter's skill; her divine pencil touches the landscape with living lights and shadows, never mingled on his pallet. What is there on earth which can more entirely charm the eye, or gratify the taste, than a noble farm It stands upon a southern slope, gradually rising with variegated ascent from the plain, sheltered from the northwestern winds by woody heights, broken here and there with moss-covered boulders, which imparts variety and strength to the outline. The native forest has been cleared from the greater part of the farm, but a suitable portion, carefully tended, remains in wood for economical purposes, and to give a picturesque effect to the landscape. The eye ranges round three-fourths of the hori-

zon over a fertile expanse, bright with the cheerful waters of a rippling stream, a generous river, or a gleaming lake—dotted with hamlets, each with its modest spire-and if the farm lies in the vicinity of the coast, a distant glimpse from the high grounds, of the mysterious, ever-lasting sea, completes the prospect. It is situ-ated off the high road, but near enough to the village to be easily accessible to the church, him sociable neighbor, or a travelling friend. I

getting a spring-house with a living fountain of water—occupies upon a graveily knoll a position well chosen to command the whole estate. A few acres on the front and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the estate. A few acres on the front and on the sides of the dwelling, set apart to gratify the estate, are adorned with a stately avenue, with solitary trees, with graceful clumps, shady walks, a velvet lawn, a brook murmuring over a pebbly bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool shadow at sunset streams across the field; all displaying, in the real loveliness of nature, the original of those landscapes of which art in its perfection strives to give us the counterfeit presence and in house. Similed, and gave an indulgent look at her eager wounger sister and two little ones, who immediately gathered around. She was one of those calm, thoughtful, womanly, young girls, that seem born for pattorn elder sisters, and for the stay and support of mothers' hearts. She watched with a gentle, quiet curiosity the quick and eager fingers that soon were busy in exposing the mysteries of the parcel. "How?" said Albert, "you'll see that girl will have everything quietly tucked away in just the right place; not a word said. She is a pointer to show game."

"Rose is my right hand," said Olivia; "Bose is my right hand," said Olivia; "Should be lost without her."

Whence comes it, that just on the verge of this mount of the world to my own; and can I be learned of this or that, we were saying so and the sor of the spoken, that to after view seem to have a prophetic meaning? So often do we had on thing to could do nothing to help him. I was dould be nothing t at his club, (the Reform,) and spoke to his friends as usual.

On that inscrutable face, no eye could discover the hell that record richies. minutes past eleven, he reaches his house in Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, and, still calm and composed, orders cosee. A few minutes bed, here and there a grand rock, whose cool Rosa Bonheur, never painted, roam the pas-tures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the Rosa Bonheur, never painted, roam the pastures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the plough walks in rustic majesty across the plain, and opens the genial bosom of the earth to the sun and air; pature's hojy sacrament of seed time is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and genite showers, and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence

| Cloth look down on the mysteries of muslin and control of a coming veil, of which as yet nothing out they wards tells. Then the thoughts and conversation for a coming veil, of which as yet nothing out they wards tells. Then the thoughts and conversation flue is solemnized beneath the vaulted cathedral sky; silent dews, and genite showers.

| Rose | Cloth look down on the mysteries of muslin the dark sphere of a coming veil, of which as yet nothing out there, the time, heavier than the others. Fach in its into flow in an almost prophetic channel, which a coming future too well interprets.

| The evening passed cheerfully with our pink; isn't it, mamma? No half shades about me!" | The evening passed cheerfully with our pink; isn't it, mamma? No half shades about me!" | No ha and kindly sunshine, shed their sweet influence on the teeming soil; springing verdure clothes the plain; golden wavelets, driven by the west wind, run over the joyous wheat field; the tall maize flaunts in her crispy leaves and nodding tassels; while we labor and while we rest, while we wake and while we sleep, God's chemistry, which we cannot see, goes on beneath the clouds: myriads and myriads of vital cells fer fruit, grow up from the common earth; the mowing machine and the reaper, muto rivals of man's industry, perform their glassome task the well-piled wagon brings home the ripened the gracious covenant is redeemed, the earth remaineth, summer and winter, and heat and cold, and day and night, and seed time and harvest, shall not fail."

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Herald of Freedom. CROPS IN KANSAS.

About the middle of August, it was given up that the crops were ruined by the drought. The rain which fell at that time was supposed to be too late to do much good. But this has proved to be a great mistake. Corn revived, and grew remarkably. Crops are a full average, and many of them quite heavy. We hear of sod corn, supposed to yield forty bushels to the acre-and old-ground corn estimated as high as eighty to be a great mistake. Corn revived, and gre

Late planted potatoes came forward rapidly and have made a large yield. None have been accurately measured, that we have heard of, but we hear of two and three hundred bushels to the acre. The tchaeco worms injured the potato vines in the summer, and, where they were not destroyed, they ruined the crops; some destroyed them by receive along the ruines. destroyed them by passing along the rows, and clipping them with a pair of shears, some his them with a switch, and some pick them and throw them on the ground with sufficient vio-lence to kill them. They must either be killed, or they will kill the crop.

There was a large crop put in, and the pros-

pect is, a large supply for seed next season.

Beaus, and the black-eyed pea, have yielded abundantly, but they were not very extensively planted—generally, only enough for family

parts of the Territory that we hear from, to supply the wants of the farmer. In fact, we go into auspices. So bright a sun has never shone upon

It was sunset. The day had been one of the sultriest of August. It would seem as if the fierce alembic of the last twenty-four hours had melted it like the pearl in the golden cup of Cleopatra, and it lay in the West, a fused mass of transparent brightness. The reflection from the edges of a hundred clouds wandered hither and thither, over rock and tree and flower, giving a strange, unearthly brilliancy to the most

ing a strange, unearthly brilliancy to the most familiar things.

A group of children had gathered about their mother in the summer-house of the garden, which faced the sunset sky. The house was one of those square, stately, wooden structures, white, with green blinds, in which of old times the better classes of New England delighted, and which remain to us as memorials of a respected past. It stood under the arches of two gigantic elms, and was flanked on either side with gardens and grounds which seemed designed on purpose for hospitality and family signed on purpose for hospitality and family freedom.

The evening light colored huge boquets of petunias, which stood with their white or crimson faces looking westward, as if they were thinking ereatures. It illumined flame colored verbenas, and tall columns of pink and snowy phloxes, and hedges of August roses, making

verbenas, and tall columns of pink and snowy phloxes, and hedges of August roses, making them radiant as the flowers of a dream.

The group in the summer-house requires more particular attention. The father and mother, whom we shall call Albert and Olivia, were of the wealthiest class of the neighboring city, and had been induced, by the facility of railroad travelling, and a sensible way of viewing things, to fix their permanent residence in the quiet little village of Q—. Albert had nothing in him different from multitudes of nothing in him different from multitudes of came to pass, that on account of this quietly hearty, joyous, healthily-constituted men, who subsist upon daily newspapers, and find the subsist upon daily newspapers, and find the summers had perfected her beauty. The mirature world a most comfortable place to live in. As summers had perfected her beauty. The mirature world a most comfortable place to live in. As summers had perfected her beauty. The mirature world a most comfortable place to live in. As summers had perfected her beauty. The mirature world a most comfortable place to live in. As summers had perfected her beauty. to Olivia, she was in the warm noon of life, cle of the growth and perfection of a human grows callous and distorted ever after, plump, firm cheek, a dark eye, a motherly fullness of form, spoke the being made to receive and enjoy the things of earth, the warm hearted looked on their fair itose daily with a restful when returning vitation to war not alarmed looked.

Paul Potter, and Morland, and Landsect, and Rosa Bonheur, never painted, roam the pastures, or fill the hurdles and the stalls; the

"No, indeed," said her mother; "that is in a drawer, along with many of its brilliant been subduced, some chain unbound, some good your greatest fault, Amy."
"Oh! well, mamma, Rose has enough for

tint. But, oh! what a ribbon! Oh! mother, clouds; myriads and myriads of vital cells ferthis ribbon! And oh, those buttons! Fred, I and the murta was protonged and a late nour in
ment with elemental life; germ, and stalk, and
do believe they are for your new coat! Oh, the evening.

Olivia and Albert were lingering in the parself the fruit of your sorrows; but I am not this ribbon! And oh, those buttons! Fred, I flower, and silk, and tassel, and grain, and and those studs—fathor, where did you get fruit, grow up from the common earth; the them? What's in that box? a bracelet for

unfolding and throwing it over her head; 'how had been. But Rose had breathed the hot is named the Comforter; and all other myste dismal it must be to see the world through such breath of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of the flame, deadly to human life, and over the state of t And yet, till one has seen the world through

Pumpkins, squashes, and melons, have yielded abundantly, much more than the signs of decay. This is that song sold. In travelling, fields of ten or twenty acres may be seen, almost covering the ground.

Sweet potatoes have yielded well where planted. There are but few in market. But little was sown.

Sweet potatoes have yielded well where planted. There are but few in market. But little was sown. wheat was raised, because but little was sown. The spring wheat was given out in small quantities all over the Territory. It yielded encourage in an evanging undress of calm and holy little sall over the Territory. It yielded encourage is it is a move it is an evanging undress of calm and holy little sall over the Territory. It yielded encourage is it is a move it is an evanging undress of calm and holy lessure. Thrice hiessed the family or neighborhood that numbers among it one of these not yet ascended saints! Gentle are they, and tolerant spring.

Cats, about the same. But little was sown for the want of seed, and little is saved for seed next spring.

Sufficient prairie hay has been secured in all parts of the Territory that we hear from, to support the things all away; the little muslin and them; the soul has theory it is armor, and the barege. Mamma, that veil, the mourning many the wandering that she reclaimed, the was for you; don't refuse it; our Father sends it, and he knows best. Perhaps you will send the same and the barege. Mamma, that veil, is in the drawer. Oh, namma, that veil, is in the drawer. Oh, namma, that veil, is in the barege. Mamma, that veil, is in the drawer. Oh, namma, that veil, is in the barege. Mamma, th

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ten cents a line for the first insertion, fine cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advan is invariably required.

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G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

"It was a parable, my daughter," he said, laying his hand on her head.
"It was a parable, my daughter," he said, laying his hand on her head.
"I never have had any deep sorrow," said that even her own flowers could be so bright. Olivia, musingly; "we have been favored ones hitherto. But why did you say one must see of sorrow the day before; the air as full of "farewells to the dying, and mournings for the "Sorrow is God's school," said the old man. dead;" but thou knewest it not. Now, the out-

without it; though a son, yet learned he obedience by the things that he suffered. Many of But after the funeral comes life again—hard,

"Is it, then, an imperfection and misfortune emptiness and poverty of human nature, as its never to have suffered?" said Olivia.

lage church. It was as if his words had awa- sorrow, his heart many times broken in past

vel at it in every household, as it a child had never grown before; and so Olivia and Albert looked on their fair itose daily with a restful when returning vitality showed itself only in moral spacems and convulsions, for in all great crists care have a cardiate when returning and convulsions, the state of the crists care have a cardiate when the salt is sufficient to the convention of t and enjoy the things of earth, the warm-hearted wife, the indulgent mother, the hospitable mistress of the mansion. It is true that the smile on the lip had something of earthly pride.

At this moment she laid her hand on Father Payson's knee, and said, earnestly, "Ought we blended with womanly sweetness—the pride of one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and one who has as yet known only prosperity and convulsions, for in all great griefs come hours of conflict, when the soul is the property of the property of

built. Her foot has as yet trod only the might places of life, but she walked there with a natural places of life, but she walked there with a natural say yes!"

"I do not say we should pray for it," said "I was trusting in God as an indulgent Father; "I was t places of life, but she walked there with a natural grace and nobleness that made every one feel that she was made for them and they for her.

Around the parents were gathered at this moment a charming group of children, who with much merriment were proceeding to undo a bundle the father had just brought from the city.

"Here, Rose," said little Amy, a blue-eyed, the same and sa

companions, and with it the thoughts it had purpose perfected. God has taken my loved suggested; and the merry laugh, ringing from both; you must rub us together, as they do light red and Prussian blue, to make a neutral Payson was no despiser of the command to re- him many times in my ministry for all I have joice with them that do rejoice.

Rose played and sung, the children danced, were ready to perish."

"And yet, till one has seen the world through a veil like that, one has never truly lived," said another voice, joining in the conversation.

"Ah, Father Payson, are you there?" said two or three voices at once.

Father Payson was a minister of the village, and their nearest neighbor; and not only their nearest neighbor, but their nearest friend, and their nearest neighbor, but their nearest friend, the afternoon of his years, life's day with him now stood at that how when, though the shadows fall geakward, yet the colors are warmed, in his jubilant morning.

God sometimes gives to good men a guileteless and they are the faculties, in full fruit and ripeness, are mellow without the signs of decay. This is that song without the signs of decay. This is that song full fault and ripeness, are mellow without the signs of decay. This is that song full fault that gives had such a happy life, I might bear just to explain all. The child's full fruit and ripeness, are mellow without the signs of decay. This is that song full fault that signs of decay. This is that song full fault and ripeness, are mellow without the signs of decay. This is that song full fault that gives had such a happy life, I might bear just the suffering and distressed. A deeper full land of Beulah, where they who have trav-

rever to have suffered?" said Olivia.

Father Payson looked down. Rose was looking into his face. There was a bright, eager, yet subdued expression in her eyes, that struck him; it had often struck him before in the villent into the resisted. Old, and long schooled in the villent into the resisted. Old, and long schooled in the villent into the resisted.

mother waits on the crisis of a fever whose turning is to be for his or for death; for he He had wise patience with every stage of

one who has as yet known only prosperity and success, to whom no mischance has yet shown the frail basis on which human hopes are built. Her foot has as yet trod only the high built. Her foot has as yet trod only the high built. Her foot has as yet trod only the high built. The foot has as yet trod only the high built. The foot has as yet trod only the high built had been visiting to some though all its desoiate chambers. White deavos through all its desoiate chambers, and instinctive shadder—such a shudder as a warm, earnest, prosperous heart always gives, as the shadow of a grave falls across it—"don't have been visiting."

olivia and Albert were lingering in the parter of the family, busy in shore, I know! Oh, how beautiful! perfectly exquisite! And here—oh!"

Here something happened to check the volubility of the little speakers; for as she hastily, and with the license of a petted child, pulled the articles from the parcel, she was startled to find lying among the numerous colored things a black crape veil. Sombre, dark, and illomened enough it looked there, with pink, and lilac, and blue, and glittering bijouterie, around;

Amy dropped it with inclinative repugnance, and there was a general exclamation—

Olivia and Albert were lingering in the parcel mail, back chairs, and attending to all the last duties of orderly house then the license of a petted child, pulled the articles from the parcel, she was startled to find lying among the numerous colored things a black crape veil. Sombre, dark, and illomened enough it looked there, with pink, and lilac, and blue, and glittering bijouterie, around it.

Amy dropped it with inclinative repugnance, and there was a general exclamation— Amy dropped it with instingive repugnance, and there was a general exclamation—

"Ajanma, what's this? How came it here?

What did you get this for?"

"Strange!" said Clivia; "it is mourning to do with must have been a mistake of the clerk."

"Certainly, it is a mistake," sai? Amy; "Certainly, it is a mistake," sai? Amy; "There were a few moment more, and Rose lay what should we mourn for?"

"No, to be sure; what should we mourn for?"

"No, to be sure; what should we mourn for?"

"What a dark, ugly thing it is it said Amy, unfolding and throwing it over her head; 'how dismal it must be to see the world through such no water could quench that inward fire.

A word serves to explain all. The child's fiicted.' God refuseth not to suffer; shall we?"

summer day as we have described at the open-ing of our story, that Olivia was in her apartand the processed in thimbering many such a spontaneous, and army of threatening agents is required—no ing of our story, that Olivia was in her instinctive deference, honors them with the title for Father. Payson was the welcome innate of Father Payson was the welcome innate of every family in the village, the chosen friend draught taken by mistake, a match overlooked friend. How much had she seen and le

his guilt, he says:

"O, that I had never quitted Ireland! O,
that I had resisted the first attempts to launch
me into speculations! If I had less talents of
a worthless kind, and more firmness, I might

subjecting the body to the senseless disgrace of being buried in the highway with a stake driven through it, and even now, besides forfeiture of goods and chattels, deprives the body of Christian hurial. The authorities in this case very properly declined to exercise their barbarous privileges, and surrendered all the property to the creditors. This fell far short of satisfying them, and from the financial world of London went forth such a howl of execution as never before was heard. Stockbrokers as research. before was heard. Stockbrokers, share brokers, and brokers of all kinds, and the shrewdest financiers of London, found themselves in some cases with immense amounts of forged railway

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re necess peace, and There is a should be

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behind the refuge of its sheltering folds! She oughts within herself. She was cath once more, and happy—happy with a wider and steadier basis than ever before. A with a heart raised in thankfulness she place the veil among her most sacred treasure Yes, there by the smiling image of the los one—by the curls of her glossy hair—by the faded flowers taken from her bier, was laid in

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1857.

The subscription of several thousand our subscribers will close between this and the first of December-that is, within the next twelve days. We are now expecting daily to hear from them, so that we shall not be obliged to erase any of their names from our list.

Congress will meet next Monday tw weeks. New subscribers will be anxious to begin their subscriptions with the opening of the session. Will they please forward them immediately, as it is important that we should know how large an edition to issue. The Era will present a concise record of proceedings, a synopsis of the debates, speeches of permanent and general interest, and also contain such edi torial explanations and comments, as shall enable distant readers to understand movements otherwise inexplicable, or liable to be misunder-

The Times, so say all our exchange are getting better. The banks in New York and elsewhere begin to think of resuming specie payment-exchanges are gradually finding their proper level. Don't give up your newspapers, if they are good ones. Send us the best currency you can get.

THE NEW SETTLEMENTS. - Will our friends in the new settlements in Nebraska. Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon, see to it that the Era has a fair introduction among their neighbors. They will want reading from Washington for the long winter evenings now coming on. Indeed, we call upon our friends all through it or not, in utter disregard of the Principle of the West, to put forth a little effort to make the Era a familiar family visiter.

A subscriber says that the ladies used to look after the interests of the Era, when i was publishing Uncle Tom's Cabin, and he hopes that we may be able to gratify them again with something of the sort. We should be delighted to do so, but an Uncle Tom's Cabin is built only about once in a century. We hope our fair friends, however, will not neglect us. Let them live in hope. The moment we can secure anything pre-eminently good, they shall have the benefit of it.

NEW TERRITORIES.

The party having the command of the Fed eral Administration generally secures at first the control in our Territories. The appointments are made, the patronage is distributed by the Administration, and men work zealously for pay. Every postmaster, every petty officer, deems it his duty to labor for the Party on whom he depends, and a principal part of the Governor's business is to shape the politics of his Territory. This is why New Mexico, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington, are controlled by the Pro-Slavery Democracy, and Minnesota, notwithstanding its settlement by Free State emigrants, is to so great a degree

One measure of counteracting this evil is the circulation of papers advocating the Cause of Freedom. The Republicans of Oregon, we are glad to see, have come to this conclusion. The conduct of Lane and other Democratic of Slavery, has alarmed them, and convinced Era, to be circulated among the People of a more general movement.

A correspondent in Deer Creek, Oregon Territory, sending us a dozen subscribers, says: "I am astonished, on my return after an absence of eighteen months, to find such a turning over to the Republican ranks. For your encouragement, I would say, that the Era and producing the change in this neighborhood. The pro-Slavery ground taken by Lane and most of our leading Democrats, just before the election of our Constitutional Delegate, has operated werfully to open the eyes of honest Democrats, and there are many of them becoming daily more and more disgusted, who, I

think, will soon come over to the Republicans.' We hope our friends will take care to have such men supplied with the right kind of reading, and they will soon decide upon the course proper to be pursued.

WESTERN INVESTMENTS.

The Chicago papers say that many persons from the East are now in the West, looking after their investments in land, with rather a poor prospect before them. These investments,

or hurried to rash conclusions by such representations. If they owe achts they must Northern Democracy might justly have taken pay now, let them sell, even at a sacrifice, rather than cheat their creditors. But, let them himself in favor of the policy of submitting the not sacrifice their Western investments need- | Constitution to be formed, together with the lessly. There is as much real wealth in the question of Slavery, to a popular vote. country now as there was when they purchased The derangement of the currency, which is but | Pro Slavery Party in Kansas, to recognise a temporary, cannot arrest the course or growth | Pro-Slavery Convention elected by a minority of trade and population. Immigration from abroad is going on as usual. Emigration from the East to the West will be quickened rather than retarded. Western States must continue to increase rapidly; Western Territories to multiply. The present centres of commerce will expand, and new centres will appear. People must have houses; houses require land. The rapid influx of population must revive rents, and quicken land sales and prices. Cincinnati Chicago, Milwaukie, and St. Louis, have not ceased to be necessities, because exchanges are disordered, and people do not know what or whom to truct. In a year from this time, real estate will find a: ready a market in Chicago, as it did a year ago. Statistics then will show that this monetary revulsion has had no effect on the wants of its population or its substantial

AN ERROR.-We were in error in as cribing the "Gift of Tritemius," in the Atlantic Monthly, to the pen of Lowell. We are informed that it is the production of our friend,

GOVERNOR WALKER AND KANSAS-DI-While questions of currency and finance

ross the attention of Northern People, the

ne South is almost entirely absorbed in the iscussion of politics. The breach between the onservative and destructive factions of the Denocracy widens every day. The one cares little for the Union, puts no faith in Northern Democrats, rages over the Free State triumph n Kansas, denounces General Walker, and is barely civil to Mr. Buchanan. The other is ealous for the Union just so long as it shall have power to determine its Presidency, coniders the National Democracy of the North the hope of the Union and the safeguard of Slavery, acquiesces in the Free State success in Kansas on the ground that no Slavery triumph won by fraud could advance the interests of the National Democracy, defends Gov. Walker, and cordially sustains Mr. Buchanan, as perectly loyal to Southern policy. The Richmond (Va.) South quotes passages from the letter of Mr. Heath, published lately in our columns, to how that Governor Walker has been acting in oncert with the Kansas Abolitionists. It night have quoted from letters in the New York Tribune, to show precisely the reverse. The Georgia Democracy, under the leadership of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, formerly Whigs, calls upon Mr. Buchanan to remove Governor Walker. The Washington correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer say, that he will be neither removed nor reprinanded. That paper from day to day labors to unite the South in support of the National Democracy, and charges the opposite faction with harboring designs against the Union no ess treasonable than those entertained by the Disunion Abolitionists of the North. It looks forward to the meeting of Congress with much apprehension, although the Democracy will have a nominal majority of twenty-two. But. how many of these will represent the destructive policy of the Extreme Party? It predicts that war will be made by professed friends against the Administrations, within thirty days after the opening of the session. These men, it says, seem determined to force Slavery upo the People of a Territory, whether they desire

of the South, of perpetual protection. On this Principle, Mr. Buchanan was eleced-to its maintenance he is pledged-good faith and sound policy require that it should be conestly carried out, let the results be what

Popular Sovereignty. But, this Principle has

been tendered by Southern Democrats, and ac

cepted by Northern, as the true solution of the

Slavery controversy. If adhered to faithfully,

in letter and spirit, union and co-operation be

tween these two sections are practicable

the National Democracy is assured of perma-

nent ascendency, and the domestic institution

The discussion between these Southern facions turns chiefly upon the course of Governor Walker in Kansas Hitherto we have recorded the public acts of this officer, without commenting specially upon the merits or demerits of hi conduct. We suppose that neither he nor Mr. Buchanan makes Slavery a matter of conscience: that he regards it as a normal and beneficial system, wherever the climatic law does not render slave labor unproductive, his public declarations show : and there is nothing in the known principles of Mr. Buchanan, a illustrated by his life, to conflict with this theory. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the President, in appointing Mr. Walker to his resent station, was indifferent, on the whole whether Slavery should be established in Kaneas or not; or, if he felt any concern about it. t grew out of party considerations, not philanthropic feelings.

Mr. Walker is neither a bigot nor a fanatic. leaders, in boldly advocating the introduction A Pro-Slavery man, we suppose neither his prejudices nor personal interests are strong enough to make him a Propagandist, or inducto resist that mischievous project. We have him to seek the extension of Slavery as a su lately received orders for several clubs of the preme object, although his principles and associations would naturally lead him to throw the Oregon. It is, we trust, but the beginning of weight of his influence on the Pro-Slavery side. We think he intended, in accepting the appointment of Governor, to secure the pacification of Kansas, and to carry out the Principle of Popular Sovereignty announced in the Kansas-Nebraska act, but in such a way as to give free course to Slavery, and yet not offend the Democracy of the North. As a conservative Facts for the People have had much to do in Southern Democrat, he considered the Kansas imbroglio dangerous to an Administration which the South had been mainly instrumental in electing, and he was anxious for the restoration of the Northern Democracy to power, as necessary to the continued maintenance of

Southern domination. On entering the Territory, he spoke words of peace and kindness to both sides. By enlarging upon the all-powerful influences of climatic laws on the growth or extinction of Slavery, and the futility of all human enactments. he hoped to allay the heat of the combatants in the Territory, and to enlist in his support all the conservatives in the country, who had been indoctrinated in the same views by eminent Northern and Southern statesmen. The boldness with which he recognised the validity of the Legislature of Kansas, and declared his the Chicago Tribune remarks, are hopeless at purpose to enforce all its acts, cost what it present, and will be so for many years to come. | might, and his recognition of the legitimacy of Persons who have invested their honest earn- a Convention chosen by a minority of the Peoing in Chicago, Davenport, Milwaukie, and ple of Kansas to form a Constitution for them. other places of their class, should not be misled | were well calculated to conciliate the favor of even the extreme party of the South; but, the offence, had he not at the same time declared

To recognise the flagrant usurpation of the vote, and then to sustain that assemblage in sending to Congress directly a Pro-Slavery Constitution, without submitting it to a vote of the People, would have furnished the Republicans with potent if not fatal arguments against Mr. Buchanan's friends in the North.

Doubtless, Governor Walker may be honesty attached to the Principle of Popular Sovereignty; but, whatever his feelings on this point, his decided stand in support of the policy of submitting the question of Slavery to a vote of the People was a political necessity; and as such it would have been acknowledged by the Southern Extremists, had they deemed it at all important to keep terms with the Northern Democracy. But, they differ from the Richmond Enquirer; either they suppose that the Northerners can be constrained to yield to any aggression, however enormous, or they are anxious to bring shout a secession of the South, and, as preliminary to this, in their opinion, a total disruption of all party ties between the

two sections. Atthis point, then-the declaration of Walker in favor of a popular vote upon the Constitu-The American Missionary Society-an tion-they took their departure from the Gov-Anti-Slavery organization-has one hundred ernor, and from the Administration which susand forty-eight missionaries, fifty-three of whom tained him; and not even the organization of are in the foreign field, in Siam, in Western a National Democratic Party in Kansas, or the dollars. Since then, a culprit was brought be Africa, in Egypt, in the West Indies, in the march of Governor Walker at the head of Uni- fore the same official who was proved guilty of Sandwich Islands, in Kansas, among the In- ted States troops on Lawrence, to prevent a so- a shameful and desperate assault upon a gentle dians in the Northwest, and all over the West- called rebellious demonstration, could silence man of New York, and who was promptly con ern States of our Confederacy. From eight to their complaints against him. For a time, the victed by the jury, yet the Judge find him six twelve are laboring in slave States, or in coun- President's letter to Prefessor Silliman and cents only. The New York journals account is an excellent periodical, and worthy of a large ties in free States bordering on slave States. others, affirming the Calbona doctrine that the for the inconsistency by stating the fact that circulation.

Constitution by its own force carries the Law | the rowdy was a prominent supporter of the Slavery into all Federal territory, and pro- party to which the Judge owes his election to

cts it there-an extreme position never so ex- office. plicitly taken by any former President-seemed to appease them; at least, it reassured and greatly strengthened the hands of Southern Conservative Democrats. But, the discontent was only lulled: it soon troke out again, and the late action of Governor Walker in rejecting fraudulent returns from Oxford and McGee and thereby allowing a Free State triumph, has inflamed the malcontents beyond all

This conduct of the Governor, considering his antecedents and political relations, is rather remarkable. He must have foreseen the conequences. The rejection of those returns would transfer the legislative power of the Territory to the Free State Party, and strengthen its organization. It would demonstrate the Pro-Slavery Party to be in a minority, and impair the authority of its creature, the Constitutional Convention, then sitting. It would corroborate the previous charges of flagrant fraud brought against that Party, and throw discredit upon the Cause of Slavery. It would give countenance to all that the Republicans had alleged concerning the wrongs of Kansas. It would nfuriate the Southern ultraists, provoke their itter animosity, both against himself and the ecretary; and it might either endanger their tanding with the Administration, or work the defeat of their nominations in the Senate of the United States, in which the Southern ultras, if aided by the Republicans, would have power to crush them. On the other hand, the acceptance of returns

so notoriously and infamously fraudulent would embarrass the Administration at the North, put new and powerful weapons into the hands of the Republicans, and lead to the prostration of the Democratic Party in the free States, so as to insure the election of a Repubican President in 1850-an event, fatal to the Slave Power, and to the political prospects of t, and conclusive against all future schemes of lavery-extension. Besides, it might provoke more immediate danger-a civil war in the and destructive than any damage to mere Party

An ordinary partisan, acting from a view would probably have accepted the returns, on simply to be counted, and the person or perons having the highest number must receive the certificates. Whether the votes be legal or illegal, is for the Legislature itself to decide, not the Governor or Secretary. Such, we say, would possibly have been the ground taken by an ordinary partisan. The fact that Governor hemselves of this technical plea, but, construng the law under which they acted so as to an ascertained majority of the People, reected returns, illegal and fraudulent on their ace, shows that they have larger and more elevated views than belong to the mere partisan, and that, if they were not actuated solely by a sense of justice and fair dealing, they were itally affect the stability of the Slave Power, nd the ascendency of the Democratic Party,

But, these considerations have no weight Washington, in feeble health. Perhaps his health | weighed by our Kansas friends. to the Administration. Mr. Buchanan will not longer danger of the introduction of Slavery remove him-but Governor Walker's failing that Kansas has suffered so much in the strug health may constrain him to resign, and, so re. | gle that it would be an advantage to exempt lieve the President, for a time at least, from the for a time from the expenses of a State Governpressure of a faction, whose maxim is, rule or ment; that two years hence it will be prepared such a man as Rodin, who could cauterize his and House of Representatives. cannot expect any Administration to select appointments from the ranks of its opponents. The country would never sustain a Pro-Slavery the Administration could have selected from its Party. If voted against by the Republican Senators, it must be on grounds which would constrain them to vote against every appointment made by the Administration. And should they, acting with the extreme Southern men, be strong enough to defeat the ratification of his nomination, we cannot see what Kansas, or the country, or the Republican Party, would gain by it. The trouble in Kansas might be aggravated, but it would be difficult to persuade the People that the Administration was responsi ble for it; while the Democrats at the North would charge home upon the Republicars the discredit of defeating a man, who had done justice to the People of Kansas, and exposed and put down a gross fraud, although his action gave that Territory to the Free State Party, and subjected him to the proscription of the Slavery

Propagandists. It is suggested by certain prints that the Gov-Utah, upon the ground that it furnishes supplies to a body of men engaged in making war upon the United States. If the rumors of war from Salt Lake and vicinity prove reliable, it is probable that something will be done to prevent the rebels from receiving reinforcements from our

Senator Slidell is ill, it is said, and awaits recovery to accept a foreign mission. This may be incorrect, but it is certain that the French mission has been pressed upon him, and now that a Democrat can be elected to succeed him in the Senate, he may accept the brilliant offer. We noticed, some time ago, the fact that a Judge of the city of New York sentenced a man forty years to the State Prison for stealing five

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS-CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Lecompton correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing November 5th, says that he Convention had nearly completed its work, and that a majority proposed to submit to the People the question upon the Constitution in candidate stands in the estimation of the people this form: "Constitution with Slavery," "Constitution without Slavery"-the question to be submitted to the decision of all the actual resi-

dents on the 20th of December. The Leavenworth correspondent of the Misscuri Democrat, writing November 7th, says, the Constitution adopted is "pre-eminently Pro Slavery, endorsing the Dred Scott decision. the Fugitive Slave Act," &c .- that the Pro-Slavery clause is all that will be submitted to the People, and no chance be allowed them to vote upon the Constitution.

Both these reports are very indefinite and unsatisfactory. We infer from both, however, that no Anti Slavery clause is to be voted upon. either separately or otherwise. A Pro-Slavery provision is to be submitted; but if this be voted down, the only result is, that the Constitution will be silent on the subject; there will be no organic prohibition of Slavery, no restraint on the Legislature to authorize it, none on the Courts to recognise it. If this be the fact, and if no opportunity be given to the Pecple to vote pro or con on the Constitution, we presume the Territorial Legislature will send to Congress a strong protest against its endorse-

ment by that body.

But, if the Constitution is to be submitted o a vote of the whole People, in the form stated by the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, the Republicans will then be called upon promptly to decide upon their course. It is mpossible for their friends in the States to give them any definite counsel, because they do not all those who seek preferment by alliance with yet know what the Constitution is; what are its general provisions, what its special clauses in relation to Slavery, or how the votes are to be rendered on the strange form of the ques-Territory, involving consequences more fearful | tion-Constitution with Slavery, Constitution

anithout Slavery. But we take it for granted that the Free State men will present a united front; they will not, rather to immediate than ulterior results, at the critical moment, weaken or neutralize their vote by divided counsels. They will not the technical plea that it was not his duty to suffer their opponents to gain a victory by deudge of their legality. The provision, both of fault. If the Convention decide to send the the Organic act and of the Territorial act, is, | Constitution directly to Congress, and submit that they shall be declared elected, and receive to them only the Pro Slavery clause, let them certificates, who have the "greatest" or "high. vote that down at any rate, and trust to their est" number of votes—not legal votes. There | Legislature for appropriate action in regard to no such word in the provision, either in the the Constitution sought to be enforced upon Organic act or Territorial law. The votes are them. Nor will they, should the question be presented in any other form, to all the actual residents, suffer themselves to be controlled by passion, prejudice, or mere party considera good one, and by their vote they can make it a free one, and so organize Kansas as a free State, that vote ought not to be withheld Walker and Secretary Stanton would not avail merely because the Convention was illegiti mate, or the offspring of a minority vote; or because the Free State party had already justice, and give legitimate effect to the will agreed upon a Constitution; or because it was resolved to stamp with perpetual reprobation the party which had achieved ascendency by fraud, and continued it by oppression. A vote making the Constitution free, and organizing Kansas as a free State under it, would prove the subversion of that party-something better ntrolled by far-reaching considerations which and more important than simple reprobation No such motives as these, we say, should con trol the Free State men, independently of other considerations. But the Constitution may not be a good one; or it may be submitted in such with the Southern Ultras. They denounce a form that no vote of the Free State party, Walker and Stanton as traitors to the South, securing its adoption, can certainly make it a and seem ready to charge the Administration | Free Constitution, or render Kansas free under it; or, it may not be desirable, in the jude moved. This is the demand, urged with more | ment of the Free State men, to have Kansas and more vehemence, and it may yet find com- organized as a State at present. These are all pliance. Mr. Walker is now on his way to legitimate considerations, and should be well ment and an accession of strength by the form-

rain. But, if the Governor be a man of nerve- to send better men to represent it in the Senate body, but would not yield to disease-he will Others favor an immediate organization, i preserve his health and his station, and let the Kansas can be made a free State, for various President take the responsibility of his nomina. reasons. They urge, that parties are so constition before the Senate. It will doubtless be tuted now in Congress, that although opposition furiously assailed by the extreme men of the may be raised against its admission, it must South, but they may not be able to enlist the prove unavailing; that if postponed to another co-operation of Republican Senators. These are | Congress, combinations may be formed to defeat under no obligations to Mr. Walker, but they it; that it is the true policy of the friends of will hardly raise any factious opposition to his Freedom to delay no legitimate means calcunomination, on the simple ground that he is a lated to augment their political power in Confriend of the Administration and a supporter of gress; that if Kansas remain in a Territorial its general policy in regard to Kansas. They | condition, the Courts, now thoroughly committed to Slavery, will recognise that system, and hold invalid, under the decision of the Supreme Court, any Territorial enactment against it: Senate in a systematic attempt to compel a that meantime all the Federal officials of the Republican President to appoint Democratic | Territory would be Pro-Slavery, and all the Fedofficials. Governor Walker, on the whole, has eral patronage be given to the Pro-Slavery acted as fairly and reasonably as any man whom | Party, so that the so-called National Democracy might, in the course of two years, contrive to acquire the ascendency, especially as the Free State men would be lulled into security by the impression that the battle against Slavery had been decided.

To us, the weight of the argument seems to be on their side.

We are pained to record the death of an efficient laborer in the Anti-Slavery field at Moline, Illinois. Joseph Jackman, of that place, died on the 23d of August last, of consumption. His labors in the last Presidential campaign. He was an untiring advocate of Freedom, and gave liberally of his income to carry forward the

GEN. WALKER .- This well-known filibus slipped away from New Orleans last week with three hundred followers, for Nicaraernment intercept the Mormon emigration to gua. By a juggle, this party of invaders after leaving New Orleans, met a steamer with arms and ammunition, and went their way, provided with the "munitions of war." That the authorities of New Orleans could have prevent ed the escape of the desperadoes if they had wished, is not doubted by any but the most bigoted Administrationists.

> A Democratic meeting was recently held a Milledgeville, Georgia, at which resolutions wer passed calling upon the Administration to remove Gov. Walker. Hon. Mr. Stephens was present, and spoke. So, the Slavery-defenders justify fraud and Border Ruffianism.

> IMMIGRATION .- During the first ten months of the present year, 163,046 immigrants arrived at New York from foreign countries. This is larger immigration than has taken place

We would call attention to an advertisemen on another page, of the Genesee Farmer, It

THE SKY CLEARING

The result of the late annual election in Massachusetts is doubtless ere this well known to all the readers of the Era. The true significance and importance of this result, however, can scarcely be understood and appreciated by those who have watched from a distant point will endeavor to carry it through before the of view the political affairs of the Bay State for the last three years. In the first place, highly as the successful

of Massachusetts, as an able statesman and a oor, the victory over which every friend of Freedom rejoices is by no means to be looked upon the Convention, and their work, we quote a few was fought upon broader grounds, and with date is October 30: nobler aims. From the outset to the consummation, the single issue of Constitutional Freedom, as opposed to the Black Democracy of Legislature to pass laws making the presence Slavery, was kept prominently before the people by the orators and writers of the Republicans and Fremont Americans. The Governor elect himself set the dignified and honorable example of eschewing all matters of a merely local, persona!, and temporary character, and discussed calmly and dispassionately, in the cool power given to the Legislature to pass a law atmosphere of reason, the great and vital questions which pertain not alone to the present but to all time. He and his supporters have the satisfaction of knowing that the victory has Southern Confederacy. It was not that they been won by no appeals to prejudice or passion, no assault upon private character, and no denial of the rights of any class of their fellow citi. zens, on account of birth, complexion, or creed

As a necessary consequence of this position of the Republicans and their candidate, Democratic Hunkerism and proscriptive Know Nothingism, nominally divided by their support of two candidates, were really united in bitter opposition to N. P. Banks.

On the part of Gov. Gardner and his office holding friends, it was a last, desperate effort to resuscitate a dead political party, and by so doing to maintain their factitious and wholly property. If property, the owners should have undeserved prominence in the State. It is well a perfect and untrammeled right to take it understood here, that their triumph would have been the signal for a general reorganization of Fillmore and Hunker Know Nothingism in other
States. General Wilson, at the expiration of his term of office as U. S. Senator, was to be superseded by a Hunker Whig of the Dred Scott of case settled the Slavery question. Men could Margaret of Anjou, Lady Jane Grey, Isabella superseded by a Hunker Whig of the Dred Scott Decision stripe, or by Governor Gardner himself; and the campaign of 1860 was to find the free States hopelessly divided, and powerless under the heel of National Salvery, the final triumph of which was to be inaugurated by the union, in fact, as well as feeling, of Black Democracy and malignant Know Nothingism. Henceforth there are to be but two parties in the field. The Black Democracy will attract

and absorb the shattered fragments of Hunker Whiggery and Fillmore Know Nothingism, which now revolve in constantly lessening circles about it; while, on the other hand, most of the Fremont voters of last year, who have been this year beguiled into the support of Governor Gardner, will unite with the friends of Freedom. The field is thus cleared for the Presidential struggle of 1860. From present appearances, instead of embarrassing by her divisons and side issues the great Free Movement, Massachusetts will stand side by side with her ers, as strong in numbers as in principle,

ver the indications of Providence and the voice of the people shall designate as the man for the time. To the Republicans of Ohio, Michigan, Iowa. and elsewhere, to the free voters of Kansas, and Missouri, the people of Massachusetts send greeting. They are with them heartily and no State authority can touch it. honestly. In guarding with jealous care the sanctity of the ballot-box and the right of citizenship from abuse, they will do no injustice to

prepared to give her hearty support to whomso-

ation of a new State in Texas, wherein inmay grow more feeble, while the Southern clamor against him shall increase to such an extent

Some may think it unnecessary, now that a voluntary servitude shall be prohibited? This the Dred Scott decision had put matters on is not an improbable result by the present emitheir true ground. Before that decision, slaves as to threaten dangerous opposition in the South | State immediately. They say that there is no gration to Texas. Upon this point the Phila- had been regarded as property, it was true, but delphia North American remarks: "At this season of the year. Southern emigre.

> outhwest usually sets in. Accordingly we find that numbers of emigrants are exploring western Texas with a view to locating there. The low country, or coast region, too, seems to attract more attention this season than hereto-fore. Railways, which are being pushed for-ward rapidly, are said to have stimulated this movement in a great measure. Much emigra-tion goes from the free States of the West to Texas, in consequence of the fine wheat growing soil found there. The German emigration, too, is very large. It is a jealousy of the in-creasing strength of this latter element which has produced the American party movement in Texas. At the recent State election, Houston, the American candidate for Governor, received nore votes than Fillmore did last fall for President, the increase being very large. We find many Southern papers sounding the alarm that western Texas is passing out of the hands of the South. This feeling will probably prevent t division of the State at this time of preventing the Germans and Northerners from going there, it will be more likely to increase their numbers by drawing attention to the contest now going or

UNITED STATES BANKS .- A correspondent the New York Courier and Enquirer says: "Among the last acts of Mr. Guthrie was t communicate to Congress the annual report on the condition of the banks of the United States. It has just been printed, and contains many i

"According to returns received nearest January, 1857, the number of banks in all the States and Territories was 1,416, showing an increase of eighteen during the year 1856. There were, besides, a few banks from which no returns were received. The increase of bank capital during the year was \$26,960,414. The amount at near the date of the report was disease was much strengthened by his political \$370.834.686. The amount of loans and discounts was \$684,456,887, being an \$50,273,607. The circulation was \$214,778,825. n increase of \$19,030,872. The specie basis for this vast amount of paper circulation was cause in which his heart was engaged. He leaves a widow and two children. for this vast amount of paper circulation was \$58,349,838, showing a decrease of \$964,225. "The capital of unchartered banks is estimated." ted at \$125,000,000, showing an increase of \$6,936,000 over the preceding year. The aggregate ascertained capital of the chartered and unchartered banks is \$495,834,000, though the returns of the banks do not distinguish the old from the silver in their specie tables, but the Secretary estimates that silver does onstitute over one-seventh of the whole.'

of a Montreal reading-room, because it spoke disrespectfully of Queen Victoria! It called the gentle lady, Victoria Guelph, and hinted that some of her ancestors were no better than they should be! It is high time that such loyalty was rewarded.

St. Louis, Nov. 14 - The Lecompton correspondent of the Republican says that the Kan-sas Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th inst. A Provisional Government, with Gen. Calhoun as Governor, was formed, to go into

to the assembling f the Territorial Legislature. Governor Walker has been appealed to, to

convene an extra session, to meet this contin-gency. The apportionment of the State pro-vides for forty-five Representatives and fifteen

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF | it will prescribe the qualifications of the voters, Bachanan is disposed to check this tendence KANSAS.

This body of usurpers, driven to despair by the ill success of the frauds of the Pro-Slavery party in the late election, is bent on forcing a Pro-Slavery Constitution upon Kansas. They people by force or fraud, or, what is nearly certain, will refer it directly to Congress, hoping that that body will ratify their villainous work.

The Convention has determined to insure the life of Slavery in Kansas by their Constitution, prominent defender of the interests of Free La. if it can be got through Congress. That our readers may judge of the men who compose "The report on Slavery was called up. Mr.

of free negroes in the State an act of felony, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentia-ry; and also, if slaves shall be freed, and shall orduct shall be felony, punishable by the penitentiary.
"On motion of Mr. Boling to change the

provision was to prevent nigger-traders from bringing here 'the whole scrapings of the had any conscientious scruples about buying or selling niggers, but it was to prevent every the most noted women that have figure rader from bringing here all the old, blind, halt, the North; for whenever they get the niggers
properly educated, they went off on the under-

where they pleased, and sell it when they pleased. It was merely making it property.

take their slaves everywhere-could sell them everywhere. That was the true spirit and meaning of it, and it would soon receive its practical force. It was therefore the Black Republicans who had howled over that decision. Two mempers of that court were Black Republicans, and, of course, decided against the others. But the majority of the court were good National Democrats, and therefore decided as they did. "Jenkins spoke disparagingly of Squatter overeignty. He had always thought it a hum-

bug. Mr. Moore, chairman of the committee, did not object to the amendment of Boling on the easons given by the speaker. The Dred Scott ecision had settled it irrevocably, and it were etter not to re-legislate on such a subject. "Here Mr. Boling rose and said: 'I would ask the gentleman from Geor-

ia-I beg his pardon, from Leavenworth-il there is such a provision by law in Georgia? "Mr. Moore said there was. There were just such provisions in Georgia, and it was to prevent imposition on negro-owners. The speaker here went off in an eloquent burst out State Rights. A State had the right to exclude rotten beef, wooden nutmegs, or other uisance, or to establish Slavery, as they leased. Having established State Rights pleased. Having established State Rights Convention were unanimously pledged, that if thus, the speaker came back to the Dred Scott the people of Kansas, in forming a State Condecision. That decision was merely a mandate, decree, a final decision, that had gone forth to the country, and was irrevocable. The Convention had no power to interfere with the terms of that decision. It had gone forth, and that the admission of Kansas was to be determined by the determine

the poor. The rich had all the negro trading. name of Americanism violate the distinctive of 30 per cent, and then go out to another Democratic party is bound to admit the State; American principle of equal and exact justice State, buy a lot of negroes, bring them back, to all.

State, buy a lot of negroes, bring them back, if the Constitution be not the act of the people, idly.

Kansas will not and ought not to be admitted Morr He knew how it was. He had been in Georgia TEXAS .- Shall Freedom receive encourage- when the law was passed. He had five negroes that he could not sell before for \$1,000, and of the wishes of the people of Kansas on the That was how it worked. The speaker thought it was a sort of property only. They were, by Northern States will abide by it. Will Mr. general opinion and State laws, allowed to have some sort of rights, but that decision had taken the broad ground that slaves were property— neither less nor more. This was the true round for the South. This was the right po ition they had got at last, and no Southern man should be found calling it in question. It was enough for the Republicans to do that. H was for the amendment."

The report alluded to was adopted. After which a Mr. Danforth moved the following amendment to the first section:

"The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property whatever.' This amendment was adopted by a vote of 40 to 3 !

Mr. Calhoun, the President of the Convenion, said he "would prefer the preamble as it is, as a substitute for the whole report, leaving the Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, and such property simply under the decision f the Dred Scott case. His wish, which he will here express, is to submit the report as it now stands, together with a proposition for a proposal not prevail, in the right time, when the case again comes up for final action, I will move to amend the Constitution so as to strike

out the clause now under consideration." The preamble and sections on Slavery adopted, read as follows:

"PREAMBLE.—The right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and the right of the owner of a slave to such slave and its increase is the same and as invio-lable as the right to any property whatever.

"SEC. 1. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners, previous to their emanci-pation, a full equivalent in money for the slaves o emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed alaves by the laws of any one of the United States or Cerritories, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in Slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the bona fide property of such emigrant; and provided, also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high erimes in other States or Territories. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have power [to prevent slaves from being brought into the State as merchandise, and also* to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with to provide for them necessary food and clothing, abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb; and, in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the

benefit of the owner or owners. "SEC. 2. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than petit larceny, the

operation immediately.

The Convention passed a separate clause sanctioning Slavery, which is the only section that will be submitted to the people. It is thought to be the design to get the Constitution to be the design to get the Constitution suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in uffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

It is yet possible that the Convention will

so as to exclude nearly all the Free State vo-ters. It is evident that the battle has but just begun. Rither in Kansas, or in Congress or begun. Either in Kansas, or in Congress, or both, it will be fought to the bitter end. The majority of the citizens of Kansas will not submit to frand or violence. To submit to the rul fian insolence of such men as compose the Constitutional Convention, would be cowardly By some means they will secure their freedom,

If the Democratic party openly accepts the raudulent Constitution, it will be torn asunder or defeated before the people. The Northern Democrats believe that Kansas is to be free : that the question is decided; and when the as a matter of personal preference. The battle paragraphs from a report of their doings. The the Democratic party will go into a minority, and the Administration is lost.

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1858.

The Messrs. Appleton, of New York, are already in the field with gift books for the new year. We have received from these enterprising publishers a proof sheet of a volume which they will soon issue. It is entitled "World-Noted Women; or, Types of Particular Womanly Attributes of all Lands and Ages." It is by reventing slaves being brought here to sell, Mary Cowden Clarke, who is widely known as Mr. Randolph got up, and said the object of the the author of the "Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines," &c.

"The distinguished authoress, Mrs. Cowder Clarke, has given an analytical disquisition of world, from the year 69 B. C., down to the presand lame niggers, so that they would get all the mean niggers. It would be so, if the African slave trade was opened. The country would each, and the curious variety of respective disfilled with mean niggers. They would have | tinction which has set those personages apart be filled with mean niggers. They would have to educate and enlighten them for the use of as either renowned or notorious, above the ordinary renowned or notorious, above the ordinary renowned to record the ordinary renowned or notorious, above the ordinary renowned or notorious renowned or notoriou They are not so much types of a class of women, und railread. That's the way it would be.' as types of particular womanly attributes; and, far from them all being looked upon as models, ment was merely to reduce it to the position in which the matter was left by the Dred Scott decision. They had decided that negroes were it affords a fascinating study to contemplate a property, just the same as a horse or any other property. If property, the owners should have Nile'—she who held Mark Anthony's heart in thrall, and 'caught him in her strong toil of grace; ' or a woman, like Isabella of Castile, who was virtuous as she was wise, modest as

she was illustrious.
"It is also interesting to notice the links of historic association which connect such widely various women as Valentina, Joan of Arc. of Castile, Maria Theresa, and Catharine II, through the long series of years and separate lands in which they respectively lived. As thus: 'le beau Danois' bore a part in both Valentina's and Joan of Arc's history; Margaret was niece to the French King, Charles VII who, as Dauphin, was the object of Joan's legal championship; Lady Jane Grey was grand-daughter to Charles Brandon, who mar-ried the widow Queen of Louis XII, grandson to Valentina; and so forth, along the chain c circumstances. The drawings for this work were executed by the same artist who designed the splendid work entitled 'Women of the Bi ble,' the sale of which has been so large. This work is even more splendid-engraved on steel by the first artists. The size is the same as

The Appletons also issue a holyday edition of Bryant's Poems, with seventy-one illustrations. Taylor, promoted. Mr. Henry D. Smith,

A SIGN.

The Chicago Times is generally supposed to speak the sentiments of Senator Douglas on political subjects. In a recent article upon the Kansas question, it says:

"The Democratic party at the Cincinna stitution, made Kansas a slave State, Kansas was to be admitted as such; or if they made Kansas a free State, Kansas was to be admitted only question will be, Is this Constitution the their fellow-citizens of foreign birth, nor in the They could sell out their negroes at an advance | will of the people, fairly expressed ? If so, the with that Constitution. is any man in the country who has any doubt | Col. Alexander's command, which consti question of Slavery or no Slavery."

This doctrine does not agree with that promulgated by Senator Hunter and the Richmond sult by so many thought impossible, is now South. But we hope the Democrats of the probable. Douglas adopt it, and agree to give the majority of the people of Kansas free institutions, if they want them? Will he support Governor Walker, and the majority of Kansas citizens? If so, we presume that the violent efforts of the Kansas ruffians will fail of their object.

The emigration to Nebraska, it is said, permitted to exceed forty five millions, has been brisk this fall. There are already over 30,000 inhabitants there. An exchange

"Governor Izard having resigned the chief his home in Arkansas, a meeting of the citiens of Omaha has been held, at which resoluions were adopted, fully approving of his offi cial course, and expressing great esteem for him. This compliment is said to have been well deserved, as he has been an excellent Governor, and materially advanced the im-

"There seems to be very little party feeling in Nebraska. Business engrosses the attention of the citizens. They are all of one mind as to making it a free State, and, beyond that, there s nothing to contend for in politics. Town building, road making, agriculture, the erection of homes, and the establishment of lines of free State, to a vote of the people. Should such travel and trade, is quite as much as they attend to. So large is the emigration every season, that the crops raised in the Territory are never sufficient to supply the home demand. This accounts for the fact, which so often puzzles Eastern editors, that provisions are scarc and high in these border settlements. It best that it should be so, as the profits of the farmers from the high prices induce many t engage in agriculture who otherwise would

The Hartford Courant, an old-fashioned Federal and Whig paper, says:

"In Secretary Guthrie's report on the finances, dated December, 1856, he intimates the opinion which is now, under daily evidence, be coming the opinion of all intelligent men, with out regard to party lines, that the small bills of the 1,398 banks, issuing \$195,000,000 of paper of which at least \$50,000,000 is as small as \$ and under, operates the withdrawal of the \$195,000,000 of specie, which the paper is supposed to represent. A bank bill for \$5, under Connecticut laws, may drive out of the country Connecticut laws, may drive out ten times its face in specie, as each bill is supposed to be good; although the law requires posed to be good; although the law requires posed to be good; although the law requires posed to be good; although the law requires to still issued in paper. Mr only \$1 in specie, for \$10 issued in paper. Mr. Guthrie estimates the gold and silver in the country, one year ago, at \$250,000,000, al though he acknowledges that the superintend ent of the mint makes it only \$200,000,000 and that, for reasons stated, it is impossible to come to any reliable conclusion as to the amount of specie in the country at any one peance for practical purposes what the amount is be it more or less. What we do know is, that at least \$50,000,000 of small-note circulation might be advantageously supplied from our "The Cabinet has had our Mexican relations

under discussion, within the last few days, with a view to ascertaining what course can be pursued to compel the Government of Mexico to a settlement of the numerous American claims against her, and to restrain her officials from repeated outrages upon American citizens. It seems evident that the policy of forbearance upon which the United States have acted for several years, in dealing with our weak sister Republic, is taken advantage of; and that, in stead of leading to corresponding efforts by Mexico to give us no cause for further comrefer the Constitution to the people; but if so, plaint, it gives impunity to outrage by affording outlays and mishaps in England, but securing assurance that no penalty will follow it. Mr. large amount besides.

The above extract sounds well, and it man be that its language is correct and proper; br from past experiences, we suspect any warlike movements towards Mexico to be called forth by the Southern Propaganda. Is the South red of waiting for the colonization of Nicar gua under General Walker, and is it hunge another slice of Mexico? Better populate f the Gadsden purchase, and make a State out of , it strikes us; but undoubtedly the friends of Slavery understand their own projects.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"Councilman Jones, of New York, Chairman of the Committee to isquire into the expedi of selling a lot in the Park to Governmen offer of two hundred and fifty then aring it all he had to give, and nament to the city, and that the no some years to come, because it will me sarily fall under the policy of retrenchment, tly resolved on by the Administration re tive to all uncommenced public structures.

Should the city of New York accept the of f the Postmaster General, it would furnish a fine job for many of the laborers out of worl who now parade the city in mobs. Better lo something, than carry out Mr. Wood's proposi tion to vote away barrels of beef and flour to the hard fisted sous of Labor.

By extraordinary effort and unremitting at tention to business, the Postmaster General caused the pay for transportation of the mail over the railroads of nearly our whole count to be issued within the first fortnight of d present quarter. In view of the gloomy pros pects of the workingmen of Philadelphia durin the approaching winter, Governor Brown has given orders to the superintendent of the new Philadelphia post office to commence operations thereupon immediately, which will distribute many thousands of dollars in specie amongst the mechanics and other working classes of that city. This is substantial sympa-

The work on all the Government improve ments in this city, and on the great aquedo is progressing with great rapidity. Annual ports on each, which are now in course of pre aration, will be perused with interest in course of a a few weeks.

William B. Taylor, Esq., has been promote to be an examiner in the Patent Office, (con pensation \$2,500 per annum.) Mr. Robert 1 Clark, of Wisconsin, has been appointed to an assistant examiner in the same office, vi Connecticut, has been appointed to a secon class clerkship in the same office, (compens tion \$1,400 per annum.)

The workingmen in the machine-shors at the Capitol propose to give one day's wages mo ly for the benefit of the suffering poor dur the winter months. Should this benevoled ample be followed by our citizens generally proportion to their ability, the resident p may be relieved greatly during the inclement

The subjoined dispatch has been received

from the Utah expedition : " St. Louis, Nov. 11 .- Cal. Johnston, who

If this is true, it foreshadows the faile of the entire army sent to Salt Lake. Then

A Washington correspondent says: "The President, in pursning the policy igid retrenchment in every department of t Government expenditures, expects to keep t penses (to be submitted to Congress at its m eighty five millions appropriated last year not probable that the appropriations will b any circumstances. The corrupt lobbyists an land-stealers, accordingly, will find poor encou agement next winter, and Congress will more than usual opportunity to attend to le

imate private as well as public business, pre-sented to it under legitimate and honest aus-This may be true-we hope it is-but the 'land-stealers" and "corrupt lobbyists" may prevent it.

A private letter, sent "at a venture," by th hands of a wild Indian on the Plains, has been received by the family of Lieut. Beale, the St erintendent of the California Wagon Road expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river. At its date, the party had reached the Colorado, the western terminus of their roul All were well, and the party had not lost single animal. The camels were thorough tested in this expedition, and to their employ ment, doubtless, is to be ascribed much of it

Lieut. Beale states that he will probably a e heard from again for three months. It is supposed that his intention is to retrace his step to Fort Defiance, to re-examine his work, and remedy any defects, and then return to the Co orado, and thence to California, where his party will disband. It is proposed to withdraw the naval forces

together from Panama Bay, on account of the insalubrity of the climate.

A letter from China to the London Tin ontains the following:
"I have already spoken of the fatness s

fertility of the Hong Kong rats. When Minias the master of the horse, we are told by tarch that a rat chanced to squeak, and the perstitious people compelled great uncertainty in Hong Kong, if a size superstition prevailed. Sir John Bowring just been swearing in General Ashburn a member of the Colonial Council, and, if rats were silent, they showed unusual i They have forced themselves, however, into state paper. Two hundred are destroyed evenight in jail. Each morning, the Chinese property oners see with tearful eyes and watering moult a pile of these delicacies cast out to waste. s as if Christian prisoners were to see sco white sucking pigs cast forth to the dogs Mohammedan janlors. At last, they co frain no longer. During the pur tail-cutting, which follows any in prison discipline, they first attempted to stract the delicacies. Foiled in this, they the more manly course. They indited tion in good Chinese, proving from Cor that it is sinful to cast away the food of m and praying that the meat might be ha over to them to cook and eat. This is a fa and if Gen. Thomson doubts it, I reco him to move for a copy of the corresponde

Porter's Spirit of the Times states that I Ten Broeck won enough in the Cesarewill Races to not only reimburse himself for l

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GTON ITEMS.

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respondent of the New of New York, Chairman ire into the expediency Quive into the expediency Park to Government for eving addressed the Post ubject, Mr. Brown toformally renewin d and fifty thousand do ot is worth more, but ive, and suggesting ed would be an or that the public convend its location there. ively that, if the offer lding cannot be erected e, because it will necesf retrenchment, re he Administration rela

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A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Brigham Young recently sent a saucy report to the Department, in reference to his administration of Indian affairs in Utah. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has replied to him in very decided language. We quote a few paragraphs:

ment, and threatening an armed resistance to the authorities sent out by the Devil. he authoriites sent out by the President. Indeed, unless you and your coadjutors are most prossly misrepresented, and your language mis-noted, the appearance of those authorities be used in arousing savages to war against our councitizens, or to enable a subordinate officer inforcements had arrived at Calcutta. lo carry on treasonable practices against his withhold annuities from the Indians whenever they place themselves in a hostile or antagonistic attitude towards the Government; and I cessary to consider that question now.

east security for persons and property.' The troops are under the direction of the President, and it is fair to presume that he would not send them to Utah Territory unless there was a ne-cessity for so doing; and if it be true that wherever the greatest number of troops are, there are to be found the greatest number of hostile and indians, it arises from the fact that the troops are necessary at such places to preserve the peace, and to keep the Indians in subjection.

There is no resson why persons and property should be any the less secure in the neighbor. should be any the less secure in the neighbor hood of the troops, nor is there any reason why peaceable citizens should object to their presence. If it is your intention to preserve peace the troops will not interfere with you; but if you intend otherwise, then it is necessary that the troops should be on the ground to enforce it. is much to be regretted that such a state of affairs should exist, and it is always with great reluctance that we arrive at the conclu-

sion that American citizens should at any time require the strong arm of power to compel obedience to the laws, or that a subordinate officer should so far forget his duty as to use his official position to injure one portion of his fellow citizens, and to alienate another portion from ovalty to their Government. But when convinced of the existence of such facts, the Chief Executive has no alternative left but to crush out rebellion, and for this purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his

A TILT AT THE BONNETS .- The last number of the Westminster Review contains a lively article upon the dress of modern women. It is, upon the whole, a scathing criticism of the attire of the ladies of the year 1857. Here is a specimen of its criticism upon bonnets: "Glancing at the fashions for 1857, what do

we see? On the head is a something, the purpose of which it would be difficult to discover y reason; a structure of silk or straw, adorn-d with flowers, ribbon, and lace, crowded on the angle of the jaws and the nape of the neck, and with its fore part just reaching the crown of the head. We have Mr. Spurgeon's authority for the effect to the eye of the spectator in front. Being advised to preach against the prevailing folly in head-gear, he paused as he stood upon the platform, looked around him, and said: 'I have been requested to rebuke and said: I have been requested to rebute the bonnets of the day, but, upon my word, I do not see any.' This is the bonnet of 1857, pinned to the head in some troublesome way, leaving the face exposed in a manner which one need not be a Turkish parent to disapprove, and causing the hair to be powdered with dust, and the head and face to be alternately heated and chilled by sun and wind, so that the physicians are easily believed, when they declare that cases of eye-disease, of toothache, and neuralgic pains of the head and face, are be precedent in their practice. For many months past, English women, and the ladies of are greater than with us, have been subjecting device for looking young; but the ridicule a device for losing young; our to indicate touches only the elderly wearers, and leaves the hat unimpeached. Some quizzical specimens, plumed and beribboned, and so turned up and wisted about as to serve no more useful purooses than the prevailing bonnet, may be seen ere and there; but the simple original hat, with a brim which shades the eyes, and a crown which protects the head, is worthy of all approbation, while it is exceedingly becoming to wearers. As to older people-if they ensibly decline wearing the bonnet which ex poses their gray hair to the very crown, and seel that the hat is too jaunty—why do they not recur to the indigenous, serviceable, be-coming, unobjectionable English straw-bonnet

The courage of the Westminster is worthy of admiration, but we fear that it did not compute the chances of discomfiture before it offered battle with the women of our times.

Kansas News. The great fraud by which an alien and odione

Government is sought to be permanently im posed on the People of Kansas, approaches its finale. The bogus Constitutional Convention closed its labors on Saturday, the 7th instant. having completed its State Constitution, and decided not to submit it to the People. There is a pretence of submitting the question of Slavery or No Slavery by itself; but the Slavery clause submitted may be rejected by an overwhelm ing vote, yet Slavery will continue to exist in Kansas, if this Constitution is her supreme law. No provision is made in it for abolishing or exelling Slavery, and the bare rejection of the commutee's article would not effect such expulsion. On the contrary, by expressly and
fully confirming and perpetuating the "lawa"
of the bogus Legislature, the Convention has
provided for the perpetuation of Slavery at all
events. The pretence of submission is a fraud,
and the refusal to submit the Constitution itself
is an outrage, fitly perfecting the frauds whereoff Kanse, he a bear for three venus the sitter. f Kansas has been for three years the victim But the bogus Convention did not stop here. ment for Kansas, whereof its President, U. S. Surveyor General John Calhoun, is made Governor. This bold move is intended to supersede Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton on the one hand, and the new Torrior. on the one hand, and the new Territorial Legislature on the other. Thus the victory just won by the Free State men is to be nullified, and se power once more snatched from their hands a power once more snatched from their hands y usurpation, and vested in the master spirits f Border Ruffianism. The calculation evi-ently is, to rush this Constitution through our new Democratic Congress forthwith, and thus furn Mr. Parrott out of his seat as Delegate, and have a State election under the auspices of the new Provisional Government, which will rovide the judges, superintend the polls, and ount the votes. In that case, Oxford, Kicka-900, and McGee county, may be relied on to

atdo all their past achievements, and to have admiring competitors all along the Missouri now, yet we do not doubt her ultimate triumph. But there is doubtless to be a rush made to put this offspring of villainy and usurpation through Congress at once, and it is indispensable that the People of the free States should forthwith be mode fully accessible with its forthwith be made fully acquainted with its cigin, character, and purpose. The chief danger lies in the fact, that a majority of the journals, especially those of the great cities, habitally conceal the important occurrences from ay to day, transpiring in Kansas, where they annot be distorted to the prejudice of the Fred State party. Not one single Democratic valuable party. Not one single Democratic of stational American paper issued throughout the States has a regular correspondent in Lansas, or even pretends to give full account of what takes place there. This systemati ssion is, even more than the simultaneo tion, treason to the cause of Free Labor alled Democracy in this quarter is only to be apheld by smothering the truth. And for this

e see no present remedy.—N. Y. Tribune.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Highly Important from India-Delhi Taken by Storm.

The steamer Arabia arrived at New York Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., being one week later. She brings upwards of \$1,000.000 in specie from England, and about \$100,000 additional from Havre.

from India. Delhi has been stormed and cap-tured. The King of Delhi escaped. The Britquoted, the appearance of those authorities in loss was only 600. No quarter was given to the men, but the women and children were you to an evert act of treason. It could never have been intended, when the appropriations were made by Congress, that the money should been considerably reinforced. The garrison at

arry on treasonable practices against his Government. The rule of this office is to The money market was generally unchanged,

The Times says that the entire suspension of of no reason why the same rule should specie payments by the New York and Boston not be applied to you at this time; but as the banks is the most satisfactory announcement appropriation has been exhausted, it is not neriued out by the Fulton on the 26th. The You say, 'the troops must be kept away, amount of specie for the East on the 4th was

> The panic which induced a run on some of the Irish banks has in a great measure subsided. The Belfast Banner reports the state of the Irish banking establishments as eminently satisfactory. Seven years ago, viz: in October, 1850, Ireland's note circulation was £4,950,000, and gold held by all the banks was £1,232,000.

than twice the amount of bullion held in October. 1850. Prioress and Babylon were beaten for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

France.—Gen. Cavaignac died very suddenly

recently.

The Duke of Grammont, successor to M. Rayneval, French Minister at Rome, has just left Paris for his post. It is said that he is charged the necessity of reforms in the Pontifical States.

Spain.—The Spanish Ministry had organ-

Prussia.—The Prince of Prussia has undertaken to conduct the public affairs. The health of the King, however, was improving.

Austria.—There had been more failures in lienna, but the worst of the crisis was believed

o be over.

Switzerland.—The Swiss elections resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

Sardinia.—A Royal decree has appeared, dissolving the present Chambers, and fixing the 15th of November for the general election.

China .- The blockade of Canton river is strictly enforced. Several junks, attempting o break it, have been captured. Prices of tea continue to advance. The decrease in exports to Great Britain is 4,800,000

we subjoin the following highly important details from the English papers: FROM INDIA.

Assault by the English on Delhi—its Fall—the Loss of Life. The following telegram was recieved at the Foreign Office (through the commissioners for the affairs of India) on the 27th October, at

10.30 A. M.:
"The fall of Delhi.—Delhi was assaulted on the morning of September 14th, and the northern part of the city taken. On the 16th, the magazine was stormed; and on the 20th, the whole city was occupied. The King and his sons escaped, disguised as women. The attack on the 14th was made with four columns, one of which, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed; the other column were successful. An entrance was first effected at the Cashmere gate. An advance was then made along the ramparts to the main bastion and Cabul gate. The resistance was very ob-stinate, and our loss was computed at six hundred killed and wounded, including fifty offi-

The Storming of Delhi. The Bombay Times has the following account of the attack on Delhi:

"Several batteries, armed with heavy guns, were established in commanding positions with-

the Belooch battalion, who were killed. ing thus established batteries in advanced positions, the bombardment of the city commenced, and the Cashmere and Moree bastions suffered severely from our shot and shell. The enemy replied smartly with grape and musketry, but our loss was inconsiderable, and our fire was kept up with undiminished vigor. On the 10th and 11th of September, one or two sorties were made by the enemy, but without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. For two days longer, our artillery continued to play on the city, until, on the 12th the Cashmere bastion and half the adjacent curtain were in ruins. Preparations were now made for the assault, and General Wilson, in an order issued a few day previous, laid down the line of conduct to be pursued by the troops. No quarter was to be given to the mutineers, but the women and children were to be spared. but the women and children were to be spared.
On the 14th of September, the assault was
made on the city, which was entered by a division of our troops, who succeeded in effecting a
lodgment, and driving the enemy before them."
The following telegraphic message gives particulars of the successful assault on Delhi:

"The assault took place yesterday morning, soon after daybreak, and the storming was entirely successful. We were soon in possession of the end of the fort, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Moree gates, which we now hold, with the church, college, and other large buildings, near this one, in which the headquarters are. Preparations are making for heavy batteries, to knock the mutineers out of those parts of the city in which they now are. Many of the city eople have come in for and received quarter; epoys want to come, but not permitted."

The following extra of the Delhi Gazette

ves further details of the storming operations the 14th: "Delhi was stormed this morning, and the British forces are in possession of the line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bas and the Moree gate and bastion, the En and the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, the College, and the grounds about. Preparations are being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and more

tars to commanding points.

"The enemy for the present retain the Lahore and other bastions, the palace, Selimghur, and the chief part of the city; but our hold of and the chief part of the city; but our hold of the portion that has been secured appears firm, and the fall of the remainder is to be expected. "Sept. 15, 9 A. M—We continue to hold the city from the College to the Cabul gate, and the enemy holds the magazine, which we are now shelling. The palace is also being shelled. Many of the mutineers had fled yes-

terday.
"8 P. M.—All well. We have made a breach in the magazine, and storm it at dawn. The enemy's musketry fire is much reduced.

"Sept. 16, 7 A. M.—The following message

has just been received from Delhi:
"'The magazine was stormed at daylight by
the 61st foot, Belooch battalion, and part of Wilde's regiment. We had only a few wounded, and the enemy about forty killed. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the

nagazine.'
"Sept. 17.—The latest message from Delhi "Sept. 17.—The latest message from Pelhi is up to 2 P. M. yesterday. Our mortars continue to play upon the palace from the magazine enclosure. The enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and we have found in it, in position, five 18 pounder mortars, making the total number of pieces of ordnance taken, in and before Delhi, upwards of two hundred. wo hundred.
"The battery across the river, opposite King-

hur, is also reported to have been abandoned by the mutineers, who are in detached groups fighting from the tops of houses; their organi-zation into regiments is fast being broken up." From the London Times

The Fall of Delhi-Aspect of Affairs in India. The general news from India hardly seems admit of analysis or discussion. Delhi, the amous city and arsenal on which all thoughts ebellion of the Sepoys has received its deathblow. In presence of this great event, everything else appears small and trifling. Although

unns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere contingent, sent to our assistance by the late Gholab Singh, was repulsed. The others, however, were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate, to the north of the city. An advance was made along the Later and important news has been received ere, we learn that the resistance of the muineers was obstinate, and our own loss severe. t was not until the 16th that the magazine was

> the operations preceding it. The slaughter among the mutineers was no doubt very great. A large number escaped over the bridge, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. It is to be hoped that by the next mail we shall hear that these three miserable chiefs of the rebellion

have been taken and executed.

The loss to our troops has been indeed se vere, but not more so than might be expected from the magnitude of the place, the desperafor it is a prevalent fact, that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the length of time publishes the relief act of the greatest amount of hostile Indians, and the length of time over which the fighting extended. The casual ties among the officers have been particularly heavy. We will not attempt to condole with those who are bereaved on this sad occasion. Suffice it to say, that their sons, or brothers, or husbands, have fallen in accomplishing one of the most brilliant exploits of our history and in saving their country from by far the greatest calamity which has threatened it within The last returns show the paper circulation at $\pounds 6,497,000$, and the gold at $\pounds 2,270,000$, or more will be, no doubt, immediate and complete. will be, no doubt, immediate and complete. The neck of the rebellion is indeed broken. The capital towards which the mutineers flockand the capital towards which the mutubers hock-ed from every quarter, the rendezvous to which they were evidently directed to repair, the chief city of the Mohammedan dynasty, and the resi-dence of the mock king who had ruled in trembling state during the past four months, is now in the power of the foreign race whose expul-sion was the end and aim of this dark plot, the roots of which have struck so deep, and the seed of which has been so long sown. To the ost extremities of India will the news be borne, how, after standing their ground for months against an overwhelming array of na-tive forces, the dauntless islanders assaulted a ity containing two or three times their number f enemies, and carried it after a stout resist-

ance, destroying or driving out the army which held it, and sending the King to wander a fugi-tive until the certain hour of retribution comes. The other news is of a checkered nature First in interest is the fate of Lucknow. With regard to this place and its brave garrison, we are happy to say that the intelligence is most favorable. General Havelock crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September, expecting to be joined almost immediately by Gen. Outram's forces. Letters had been received from Luck now, reporting that the garrison was in excellent spirits, and had repulsed an attack on the 5th of September, with great loss to the assailants. They had provisions sufficient to last them to October 1st, by which day they were pretty sure to be relieved by Generals Havelock and Outram. The probable safety of this garrison, and the women and children it defends, will be received with as much pleasure as the more important news of the fall of Delhi, and the continued

quiet of the Bombay and Madras Presidencie Since the horrors of Cawnpore, the attention of every one has been concentrated on Lucknow and if any evil were to befall its defenders, a successes of our arms in other places would hardly seem to make amends.

The fall of Delhi, and the loss of the great arsenals there established, has so completely rushed the chances of the mutineers, that we may hear almost with indifference of the spora-

ic outbreaks which are reported from different uarters. In Scinde, which is occupied by Bombay regiments, there have been attempts at revolt at Kurrachee on the seacoast, at Hy-derabad in the centre, and at Shikarpore on the north, towards the Punjaub. At the two latter places, the mutineers were artillerymen. who seem especially predisposed to revolt— whether it be that they think that, without artillery, we shall be powerless, or that they are solicited beyond all others by the enemy, who know the value of the arm. However, in each case the disturbance was promptly suppressed; and as Scinde is an isolated region, and a wing themselves to the inconveniences of going out bareheaded, with the added annoyance of an apparatus which heats and worries the back of the neck. The broad-brimmed hats are a piece of good sense in the midst of a mass of folly.

Proch and other satisfate was consistent be back of the artillery, and Lieutenant Bannerman, of the fourth King's Own, arrived from Mauritan, had been dispatched to Kurrachee, we may hope that there is an end of apprehension of the artillery, and Lieutenant Bannerman, of

> "Rajpootana, which contains the most war-like race in India, with perhaps the exception of the Sikhs, was full of rebels. The Joudpore Legion, that model force, according to Colonel Sykes, had defeated the Rajah's regular troops, "Raipootana, which contains the most warriving another instance of a force raised an paid by ourselves turning against us, while the private troops of the native Princes are stanch to our cause. General Lawrence had, however, attacked and defeated them, and was waiting at Beauw for the 89th regiment and other E Roberts of the State Sta vainly endeavoring to restrain the Gwalion contingent. As yet, his chief occupation has been to watch our troops—the contingent, with his own—but, in spite of all his efforts, they have set off with the mutineers from Mhow and Indore, were on the Chumbul by the 6th, and at the last accounts were at Dholpore about fifty miles from Agra. The telegram from Calcutta states that they were expected o be at Agra by the 18th, but, as when this was written the assault and capture of Delhi was not nown, we may well believe that the Gwalion bels will think better of the matter, and that

the fall of the capital and the flight of the king will teach them a little discretion." There is, in fact, no intelligence which would warrant the supposition that Agra has been really endangered. The last news speaks only of the death of Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces, which took place on the 9th of September. Still proceeding eastward, we have the telegraphic com munication with Benares cut off, as is supposed by the mutineers of Ramghur, in Behar. The by the mutineers of Ramgnur, in Behar. The Dinapore mutineers had gone up the country to Nagode, where they had persuaded the 50th native infantry to mutiny. One of the dispatches speaks of Saugor and Jubbulpore, in Bundelcund, as being threatened by this gang, under the leadership of Koor Singh. The most eastern point of the disturbance coincides with the extreme limit of the amount.

the extreme limit of the empire. Assam was threatened with an outbreak; Col. Hannay had entrenched himself, and the Rajah had been apprehended.

This was the state of things when the troops of General Wilson and General Nicholson assaulted Delhi. What the effect of this great event has been on the mutineers throughou the country we shall only learn by succeeding ails. We may well expect that it will be the mais. We may well expect that it will be the signal for their dispersion, and that when they find that the capital of Mohammedan India is in our hands, the mutinous corps will fall to pieces, or turn to ravaging and pillaging the country in desultory bands. With Delhi and Lucknow recovered, with the Punjab safe, and with troops arriving daily we shall see he able to direct

arriving daily, we shall soon be able to dispose of any bands which may infest Central India. But it cannot be denied that the fall of Delhi as not been an hour too early. The prolong esistance of the rebels was, no doubt, beginning resistance of the rebels was, no doubt, beginning or give new courage to the restless spirits all hrough the country. The disaffection of the Bombayregiments in Scinde, the proposed march of the Gwalior contingent on Agra, and of the Dinapore rebels on Jubbulpore, show how daring the enemy had become. What else, indeed, could be expected? Here were nearly 100,000 men in arms against us, or on the point yielding to the temptation; and in the who country, from the months of the Indus to the headwaters of the Burhampooter, were only a few weak detachments of European troops. Except before Delhi, there was not a column ontaining 2,000 effective men. It is, indeed,

containing 2,000 effective men. It is, indeed, wonderful that our people have stood with firmness everywhere, and the sight has no doubt had its effect. Their heroism has not been lost, but it is evident that we could no longer have trusted to it for keeping the enemy in awe. Happily, from the 20th of September a new state of things commenced. All that has as yet been done has been with-

the intelligence by the present mail is fuller the Mauritius and the Cape have sent regiments, than usual, it seems dwarfed by the interest and that is all. However, at the time that the which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi was assaulted on the morning of the 14th of September. The attack was made in four colThe Belleisle was at Calcutta with the 9 id

he city. An advance was made along the doubt be sent on to Calcutta. By the next amparts to the Cabul gate, on the northwest.

Here, we learn that the resistance of the must be discussed in the country, and such as the country, and the country is the country. It was not until the 16th that the magazine was stormed. On the 20th, our troops took entire possession of the city.

Our loss was 600 men, including 50 efficers. Of the latter, the names of six are given as having been killed in the assault, and four in the operations preceding it. The slaughter was wherever they can. Indeed we must look thenceforward everything becomes easy. to see robbery, murder, and incendiarism, prevalent for many months to come. This is the most serious evil that still remains to be met.

> Arrival of the Ariel. St. Johns, Nov. 15 .- The Ariel, from Liver pool for New York, sailed from the former port on the evening of the 4th inst., and will be due at the latter port on Tuesday morning. She

It must be met with swiftness and severity.

has 184 passengers.
The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, 24th ultimo, had not reached Southampton when the Ariel took her departure.

The second attempt to launch the Great Eastern had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them serious

r, at the first attempt.

King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia had subscribed ten thousand francs to the Indian mutiny fund. The telegaaph between Boons and Cape

parteret, connecting Europe and Africa, had The Liverpool provision market was dull.
Beef heavy. Pork dull and nominal. Tallow flat and nominal.

Arrival of the City of Washington. New York, Nov. 16 .- The steamer City of Vashington has arrived with Liverpool dates to

washington has arrived with Interport dates to the 4th inst., anticipated by the arrival of the steamer Ariel off Cape Race.

The attempted launch of the leviathan steamer Great Eastern commenced at noon on the 3d, when, after moving several feet, an accident to the machinery put a stop to further opera-tions, and they cannot now be resumed till De ember; meantime, the vessel is in danger of

settling.
The London money market was unfavorably affected by the Niagara's news. Consols o Saturday reached 90½, but afterwards receded Money was active. The bank continued to lose gold, and there were apprehensions of a rise o

he rates to 9 per cent.

The funeral of General Cavaignac, at Paris was an imposing affair. Fifteen thousand persons followed the hearse! It passed off quietly, here being no address at the tomb. The city of Washington brings upwards of £11,000 in specie.

From California. New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The mails per steam-hip Granada have just arrived. She is still tained at quarantine, having yellow fever on

The advices from California are generally nimportant.

The news from the mines is of an encourage

ng description.
The vigilance committee have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of banishent pronounced by them. The San Francisco markets were quiet.

There had been no arrivals from Atlanti An arrival from the plains confirms the statement heretofore made, that on the 10th or 12th of September a train consisting of one hundred persons were slain by the Indians, except a few children, who were sold to the Mormons. It was generally believed that the dormons were at the bottom of the affair. An arrival at San Francisco, from China rings information that all the Euro dents at Ningpo were banished on the 4th of August.

The Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West. Cincinnati, Nov. 14 .- A special Convention

of the delegates from the various annual Con-ferences of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West, has been in session here for several days. doubt that the whole of Central India for more day, when the following preamble and resolu

than a thousand miles—in fact, from Joudpore on the west to Assam on the east—was, at the "Whereas we have "Whereas we have received satisfactory time of the fall of Delhi, in a very disturbed formation that entire freedom of discussion the subject of Slavery cannot be enjoyed in

necessary for representatives of the North and West to attend the General Conference at Lynch burg, with a view to secure redress of

grievances which we suffer." At the afternoon session, a memorial to th eneral Conference was drawn up, which says "It is our earnest desire to perpetuate the nion with the General Associat nust in Christian fairness state that insuperabl impediments prevent the continuance of the union; that the traffic in slaves, and the vol-untary holding of slaves, conflicts with the rights of humanity, and we regard it as our bounden duty as ministers and members of the church to oppose the above practice; also, that the word 'white' be struck from the Constitu-

The memorial was adopted. The Convention will probably adjourn to

New York, Nov. 16 .- There has been an i tense excitement in stocks to-day. The bulls have complete possession of the market. The bank statement, made after the adjournment of the second board, announcing the specie line to be nineteen and a half millions, caused a still greater buoyancy, and the street operations were continued to a late hour. The sales of bank stocks were also large, at a heavy ad vance. Missouri 6s, declined to 73, in conse uence of the defeat of the tax bill in the Legslature of that State.

Capture of Government Trains by the Mormons The dispatches received at Washington from Chief Justice Echols, of Utah, in rela apture of Government trains by the Mormons, a dated at "Camp Sweet Water, twenty-one niles east of South Pass, October 13, 1857." ludge Echols says:

"An express has just arrived from Green iver, and reports that on the night of October , a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Pacific Spring. At the same time, two other trains were taken near Green river-in all, seventy-eight wagons and loading. The Mor-mons said they had seven hundred men there, "Colonel Alexander is encamped on Ham's
Fort, thirty miles in advance of the front train, which is destroyed. He sent Captain March with four hundred men back to Green river, to enable the teamsters to collect their cattle. The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that

o resistance was made.
"Colonel Smith will collect the trains on this ermined, if attacked, to use the rifles in the

out the aid of a single man direct from England. The Chinese force has been diverted,

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The New York Tribune publishes a long rec ord of local villianies and crimes, which trans revelations is that of a young woman, Catha-rine Chambers, who surrendered herself to the officers of the law. She informed the officer who had her in charge, that she was one of the girls calling themselves "The Chain Gang. She stated that the object of the gang was t row vitriol on obnoxious persons, occasionally stab a person by way of amusement, and commit other outrages. She told the officer that a short time since she killed a child of hers by stuffing cotton in its nostrils. The Chain Gang held nightly meetings, and were consulted by various persons who desired them to act for them. She said that she lived in Cow Bay, Five Points, where the gang met. An officer was dispatched to huut the place, and ascertain there was any truth in the statement of the

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of the ad inst. claims to have heard from the Pembina region, and reports seven hundred majority for Sibley, Democrat, for Governor, electing him by two hundred and ninety majority. It also claims three majority in the Senate, and six in the House. The St. Paul Times says there are not one hundred and ninety lega oters in the Pembina region. This does prove, however, that a return may not be sent thence, giving Sibley seven hundred majority or eleven hundred if necessary. Sibley wil andoubtedly get the certificate.

The case of Mrs. Caroline Woodman, whose release from the Flushing, Long Island, Luna-tic Asylum, on a writ of habeas corpus, has ated so much noise, appears to be a precedent for a number of similar cases. Selah Squires Esq. has applied to the Supreme Court of New York, asking for a writ, commanding the keep-er of that institution for the release of Miss Annie Bassett Smith, detained there on account of alleged "moral insanity." brought at the instance of her brother. The lady has been an inmate of the Asylum for seven years. The case is likely to prove both nteresting and romantic.

One day last week, a merchant in Gardine offered to give a barrel of flour to Rev. Charles Blake, the Baptist minister in that city, provi-ded the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and, having obtained small pair of trucks, the flour was placed ther on, and about forty young ladies took hold on the ropes and drew the barrel about half mile, up one of the steepest hills in Gardiner to the minister's house. The Gardiner Band seeing what was going on, headed the procession, and played some excellent music during the haul. There was a large crowd to witnes the proceedings, and a cabinet-maker brought out a very handsome rocking chair, which he stened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister. Those Gardine girls are full of spunk, and are not to be put down or bluffed off very easily.—Portland

Rev. C. S. Stewart, of the U. S. Navy, hav-ing been "honored" with a three hours visit with Louis Napoleon, writes home an account of it, in which he is highly eulogistic of his Imperial Highness. He was surprised, among other agreeable surprises, at his "kindness o heart." The New York Tribune, commenting severely on this last specimen of toadyism, just y observes that the Republicans butchered in the streets of Paris, for daring to resist his bloody usurpation and stand by Liberty and the Constitution, never attained a knowledge of his "kindness of heart."

A new way has been devised in Rhode Isl and for getting rid of troublesome tenants. A landlord in Central Falls stuffed the chimney of one of his houses with straw, to smoke the tenant out. The tenant shortly after died, fro the effects of the smoking and fright.

Some inquiry has been made regarding the definition and origin of the term "Broker." Webster has immortalized the class by stating with great pertinacity that "Broker is derived from Broke;" a derivation no one will have the hardihood to dispute. Mr. Mason has sent to the President his

esignation of Minister to France, to take effect rom the 1st of January next; but he will be equested to remain in service until the arrival early in the spring.

Mr. Walsh writes to the Journal of Commerce that Salvini, who lately played Othello in the lack of care in the business. Paris to universal admire ragic actor of the present time.

Mr. W. F. Ritchie has returned to his post as editor of the Richmond Enquirer. He expresses himself satisfied with the conduct of e paper in his absence by Baker P. Lee, the assistant editor, and he calls upon Governor Wise to state his position of the Senatorial question. He does not believe Mr. Wise will ermit his name to be used in opposition

Mr. Hunter. Gen. Pillow did not get a vote in the Tennes see Legislature for United States Senator, The ote was as follows: A. O. P. Nicholson, 58

John Bell, 35; William B. Campbell, 1. Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio and Kansas, was relieved in St. Louis, recently, of a \$190 watch, and pocket book with contents, \$80 in specie and bills.

Demoine City, the capital of Iowa, has page ed an ordinance, in her corporate capacity, for the issue of "scrip" to circulate as money, and have passed a resolution authorizing the reasurer to pay three per cent. per month inerest till the 1st of January, on all orders drawn by the city prior to the first of October The N. Y. and Erie and Williamsport and El-

mira Railroad bridge, at Elmira, is nearly under-mined by the freshet. No trains can pass over The New York and Erie Railroad track greatly damaged. All the bridges upon the various streams in this vicinity have been car ied away, and no trains are running in any irection. The water was now falling slowly The rain storm in the western part of the State was the heaviest known for many years. It was very destructive. On the Central Railroad several culverts have been broken away, while the umerous breaks on the canals have overflowed

An important decision has just been given the highest court in New York, upon right of a railroad company to lay its track on a public street. A citizen of Syracuse sued th Central Railroad Company for damages, for having laid its track in front of his property. It was contended, in opposition to his claim, that as it was a public street, and had been surendered to the public use by the owners of the rendered to the public use by the owners of the adjoining property, the company had a right to build a railroad through it, inasmuch as this was one mode by which the public made use of it. The Supreme Court decided in favor the railroad company; but the Court of Appea as reversed this decision, deciding that the edication of land to the uses of the public as highway is not a dedication of it to the use of railroad company; and that, consequently, a railroad cannot be built upon a highway, with out compensation to the owners of the fee.

Fugitive slave cases are plentiful in Cincin nati. The jury in the case of David Wait, in-dicted for harboring fugitive slaves, were unable to agree, and were discharged. On the side, and escort them forward. One train is 11th instant, Mr. Million, owner of the slaves, now before us, and two behind. We are in made oath before the United States Commisgood spirits, and that is a great help to all.

The Mormons will likely attack us in a day or two, and may rue their impudence. We have forty-seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have deep the control of the United States of ery and arrest by their claimant and master, to whom they owed service." The warrant was ines. We shall most likely take the route on placed in the hands of Deputy United States Bear river for Salt Lake city. The want of Marshal Churchill, who took Mr. Putney into Bear river for Salt Lake city. The want of forage for our mules is the greatest hindrance, but we shall go or, if we have to walk and carry William Shaw, who was the principal witness for the defence, swore out a warrant against The above dispatch, showing the first overt | Million for committing willful perjury, in swear act of Mormon treason, was immediately laid before the President of the United States, who summoned the members of the Uabinet for consultation upon its contents. The intelligence was considered in Cabinet meeting in the afternoon, but no definite action determined on. The secretary of War thinks it would be hopeless the night he did, and that there was an agree Secretary of War thinks it would be hopeless to attempt to send reinforcements or supplies ment that the negro should return, or the masso late in the season as this. Dispatches are translated in the season as this. Dispatches are translated in the season as some peanxiously looked for from Colonel Johnson, who is in command of the army for Utah. The who is in command of the army for Utah. The Government officers do not fully credit the report received from Judge Echols.

of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. of the harge of perjury, and upon which Mr. in their in their port received from Judge Echols.

er Lee, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. Million, which resulted in his discharge. The case of Mr. Putney was postponed until the 18th instant, and the

lant required to give bail in five hundred

The Famine reported to prevail in Stearner county and other parts of Minnesota is positively contradicted by the St. Paul Times of the 4th instant. It says that the grasshoppers did deounty and other parts of Mir stroy most of the crops in portions of Stearnes county. No necessity existed for calling for aid outside of the county where the destruction aid outside of the county where the destruction was visible, nor for going outside of the Territory. The committee who did so was self-consituted, and considerably more scared than hurt. We quote: "We have never known the crops of Minnesota to yield so plentiful a harvest as during the past season. In the Minnesota valley and in the southern part of the Territory our formers speak in the most the Territory our farmers speak in the mos enthusiastic terms of the crops; and had not the grasshoppers committed depredations in som of the northern counties, we should have been able to say, that never before had Minnesotians been better prepared to supply themselves with the necessaries of life than during the years 1857-'58. As it is, those who have been up ortunate can easily be cared for by the resour ces within our own reach. So do us the justice entlemen of the press, to say that we are n starving, but that we are in a smiling and prosperous condition, aside from the general

The Washington correspondent of the Phila delphia Press, who seems to speak from the card, writes of the forthcoming message thus "It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in hi first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will reaffirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independen Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the in tention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard money currency, and that action of Congress since has been a steady de parture from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the tru ground.

"The issue will be made in the next Con

gress, whether State banks have the constitutional power to issue circulating 'promises t There will be a large party to take pay. There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union."

The trial of David Watt, of Adams county, Ohio, for harboring slaves, in violation of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, came up before Judge Leavitt, in the U. S. District Court, Cincinnati, on the 10th. The indictment charges Mr. Watt with unlawfully harboring eight slaves—a man named Lewis, his wife, and six children—in September, 1856, and subsequently aiding and abetting their escape to Canada, the fugitives being claimed as the property of Squire B. Million, of Rowan county, Ky. The delence attempted to show that the slaves were voluntarily sent into a free State by their master, to avoid an execution for debt, nd that Mr. Wait only gave them such accomnodation at his house as he would have given o any other traveller, and that he had no agency in their being sent to Canada.

A meeting of the working men of Philadelphia was held in Spring Garden, on the 19th. Resolutions advising the issue of four million dollars of city warrants, to be legal currency for the payment of debts due by or to the city, were passed. Several speeckes full of the "pith and marrow of the times" were made. Good order was preserved throughout.

The Prairie Farmer speaks of the production of butter at the West, as a business destin-ed to become great and flourishing. Probably few Eastern folks have thought of this. We get breadstuffs, pork, hams, &c., from the West, as the main source of supply, while the butter we use is entirely Eastern. In view of the immense prairies of the West, it is singuar that butter has not become a staple there If attention is now directed to the subject by newspapers and agricultural periodicals and authorities of the West, we may probably expect cheap butter from that quarter before quested to remain in service until the arrival Mr. Slidell, his successor, who will go out rely in the spring.

Mr. Walsh writes to the Journal of Com.

Mr. Walsh writes to the Journal of Com.

The Republic of Mexico is no more. Oscillating between despotism and anarchy, distracted by internal feuds and the ambition of rival leaders, subject continually to intestine wars, conspiracies, and revolutions, it is of little noment to the wretched inhabitants whether her form of Government be republican or monarchical. It has been a despotism continually to the party happening to be in the minority The telegraph has already informed us that President Comonfort has been clothed with the dictatorial powers. The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico, the incipient signs of re throughout the Republic, and the rumors of a Spanish invasion, are the causes leading to this

extraordinary vestment of power in the hands of one man.

If Comonfort shall succeed in quieting the Republic, harmonizing the discordant elements and reinvigorating the resources of Mexico, it will matter little whether he be President sim ply, or Emperor. Should the reported invasion by Spain take place, it will lead to important consequences, and may involve our own Gov ernment. It will present our filibustering ad venturers a fine opportunity to league with the Mexican cause in a raid upon Cuba—the result of which may be the wresting of that coveted island from the authority of Spain. It would be virtually, for it would happen inevitably, its

nnexation to the United States. Proceedings in the case of Miss Anne Bas sett Smith, the young lady who has been kept in the Iusane Asylum at Flushing, L. I., for the past seven years, were commenced on the 10th, at the private residence of Judge Davies.

in New York. One thousand two hundred and ten persons were committed to the jail of Philadelphia county during the mouth of October—six of which were for murder, and one hundred and hirty seven for robbery. On Sunday, the 1st instant, the cotton fac-

ry in the Penitentiary of Mississippi was de stroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at from \$60,000 to \$80,000. The State had no in surance. A lunatic once informed his physician, who

was classifying cases of insanity, that he had lost his wits by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain

The returns of the banks of Georgia, in com pliance with the Governor's proclamation, for October 1st, 1857, show an aggregate of \$1,320,429 in specie, and a circ \$4,944,958. Capital punishments are extremely rare

Denmark, and when, consequently, one takes place, it occasions an immense sensation. The announcement, recently, that a woman, unde entence of death, in prison in the province of execution for three hundred years.) was to be executed the next morning, not only plunged he whole neighboring country into commotion but attracted crowds from a great distance. The condemned was a young woman named Gertrude, daughter of John, a peasant, (in Denmark peasants have no family names,) and her crime was murdering her husband, who was a soldier, by discharging a loaded pist him! When the moment came to set out for the scaffold, she refused to be conveyed in a cart, but, taking the executioner by the arm, walked firmly there. Having run up the steps, she stood near the fatal block, listening with great calmness to the reading of the text of her condemnation, a very prolix document. She then took off her cap and shawl, threw them at her feet, and bandaged her eyes with her hand kerchief. She then knelt down, and placed her head on the block—a moment after the axe fell. The extraordinary calmness of the woman astonished the spectators, who were upwards of

20,000 in number. Tar Water, as combined with other simple by Dr. Wistar, in his celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with

NEW YORK STILL REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Republicans of New York have been shamefully remiss in their duties. But they do not admit that the State has yet receded from its position as a Republican State. The Gov. ernor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate, and Asembly, are Republican. The Democrats have, by a stolen march, obtained possession of a few State offices heretofore held by the Know Nothings. This is the sum and substance of the

boasted victory. As to the popular vote, it should be reme bered that the Democratic vote is scarcely increased, while the Republican vote has fallen off to the extent of its former majority. The cities of New York and Brooklyn give 32,000 Democratic majority. Albany, Buffale, Troy, and Rochester, some 10,000 more. The rural districts give 30,000 Republican majority on an exceedingly light vote. The people in the country seemed to be par-

lyzed by the "hard times" and "high taxes."

ve Republican electioneerers had been silenced by disaster in their business affairs, and men of wealth were soured by their enormous tax bills. Perhaps the greatest force of all used by the Democratic party was the Liquor interest. The quor dealers were actively in the field, with plenty of money, working to defeat the Repubican party, while the Temperance men were quieted by the unsatisfactory character of the cense law passed last winter.

These are some of the causes of our partial defeat. A little energy, however, could easily have overcome them all.

P. S.-I see that a correspondent calls in question the statement of Judge Jay in relation to the Church and Slavery. In this city there are some thirty churches, and I think not over five of them are Anti-Slavery in their influence; and my observation leads me to believe that similar ratio l in the State. r ratio holds good in all the cities, at least,

In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, August 17, A. D. MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tussday, November 17, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street . . . \$5.25 @ 0.00

Flour, City Mills - - - - 5.12 @ Rye Flour - - - - 4.50 @ Corn Meal - - - - 3.50 @ Wheat, white Wheat, red - - - - - -1.06 @ 1.22 75 @ 72 @ Bye, Virginia 28 @ Oats, Maryland and Virginia 28 @ 33 @ 5.00 (Timothy Seed - · · · · 2.50 Hay, Timothy 15.00 @20.00 Hops - - - - - 7 Potatoes, Mercer · · · 1.30 @ Bacon, Shoulders - - - - Bacon, Sides - - - -Pork, Mess - · · Pork, Prime 18.00 Beef, Mess · 17.00 @20.00 Lard, in kegs - - - - -Wool. Pulled - - - . Wool, Fleece, common Wool, Fleece, fine - - - . Wool, Choice Merino - - -1210 Butter, Western, in kegs . . Coffee, Java

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 17, 1857. Flour, State brands - - - \$4.75 a 4 85 Flour, Western • • • • 4.75 (a 485 Rye Flour - - - - - -3.50 5.00 Corn Meal - · · Wheat, white - · 3.40 @ 3.75 1.40 @ 1.45 Wheat, red . . . 1.25 @ 1.30 Corn, white . . 75 @ 75 @ 78 @ 42 @ Corn, yellow · · · Oats - - - - -3.50 @ 3.75 55 @ 65 Cimothy Seed . .

Dr. S. S. FITCH.

Pittsburgh, or elsewhere. He is never absent from New York, and no physician elsewhere is authorized to use THE GENESEE FARMER,

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aental Trees, &c. During the present year, we ha SIXTY-NINE PRIZE ESSAYS, expressly for its pages. Each number contain FIFTY ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS from some of the best experienced Farmers and Fruit Growers in the United States and Canada. It is public ed in one of the finest wheat and fruit-growing section in the world, and has able correspondents in nearly every State in the Union. It is emphatically the

"FARMERS' OWN PAPER," and no Farnaer or Fruit-Grower should be without it. It is ao cheap that all can afford to take it, even though he is a subscriber to several other papers.

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JOSEPH HARRIS, Publisher and Proprietor, Rocheste

THE NATIONAL ERA. Washington, D. C.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR :

JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR. PROSPECTUS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME. BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1858.

The National Era is an uncompromising

pponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liber-ty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box. whether under the direction of priests or laymen, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birth-place or religion; a friend of Temperance, the to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freedom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases.
It regards Slavery, and the issues involved its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its work Farmers passing by the polls with their teams ings can be counteracted only by a permanent sould not be persuaded to stop and vote. Act-system of measures; and it therefore has sup-

> dependent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oftavowed principles.
>
> It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most im-portant speeches delivered in that body. Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is

ported, and will continue to support, the Re

publican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly in-dependent, at liberty to approve or condemn

carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it emphatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY. My subscribers have stood by the Era hand

somely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils. was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for eleven years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Govern-ment, the *Era* is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a tinel on the outpost of Freedom.
G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857.

TERMS. Single copy, one year . Three copies, one year . . . Ten copies, one year . . Single copy, six months Five copies, six months -Ten copies, six months - . . . Payments always in advance.

cents commission on each yearly, and twenty five cents on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs. A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for

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same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

A Club may be made up of either new

or old subscribers.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at my risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts, on New York or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in the notes of solvent banks, especially of the banks of New York or New England, excepting Rhode Island Address G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C., Editor of National Era.

THE GLOBE.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS. I publish now my annual Prospectues of the Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the

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For a copy of the Daily Globe one year - . . . \$10.00
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For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session - . 6.00 Bank notes, current in the section of the country where subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole

a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold stamps, which is presented to any or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the mongy accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with \$\tilde{s}_{i}^{n}\$ the newspapers that desire the Globe; but \$\tilde{w}_{i}^{n}\$ zend the Daity Globe during the session to all who \$\tilde{s}_{i}^{n}\$ the publish this prospectus three times before the \$\tilde{s}_{i}^{n}\$ the zenday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked, with a pen, to direct attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, October 27, 1857. OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE. Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Little Children's

READY-MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Military and Naval Officers' Dresses, Military and

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as been received

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lows the failure Lake. The repossible, is now

nt says: ing the policy of epartment of the ects to keep the next year's exgress at its meet-dollars, against ted last year. It priations will be millions, under t lobbyists and find poor encouragress will have attend to legitlie business, pre-

pe it is-but the pt lobbyists" may

a venture," by the e Plains, has been ut. Beale, the Sua Wagon Road exto the Colorado ty had reached the nus of their route. rty had not lost a were thoroughly nd to their employcribed much of its

he will probably not ree months. It is to retrace his steps ine his work, and n return to the Colnia, where his party

w the naval force al-, on account of the

the London Times

rats. When Minu-earing Flaminius in we are told by Plusqueak, and the su-led both officers to would be held under Kong, if a similar r John Bowring has Council, and, if the yes, however, into a di are destroyed every ing, the Chinese prisand watering mouths east out to waste. It is were to see scores of both to the dogs by orth to the dogs by
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bts it, I recomme the correspo h in the Cesarewitch burse himself for his lngland, but secured a

at might be handed eat. This is a fact

A BOLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

Brigham Young recently sent a saucy report partment, in reference to his adminisn of Indian affairs in Utah. The Comer of Indian Affairs has replied to him decided language. We quote a few

an overtact of treason.

an overtact of treason.

Gen. Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had been considerably reinforced. The garrison at din arousing savages to war against our Lucknow gallantly held out. Considerable reaged in arousing such as subordinate officer citizens, or to enable a subordinate officer inforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

Heavy failures have occurred at Liverpool. The Borough Bank has suspended.

The money market was generally unchanged, ide towards the Government; and I

blace themselves in a hostile or antagonistitude towards the Government; and I of no reason why the same rule should applied to you at this time; but as the optication has been exhausted, it is not never the repristion has been exhausted, it is not never the relation has been exhausted, it is not never the relation has been exhausted, it is not never the relation has been been looked for. The news arrived out by the Fulton on the 26th. The amount of specie for the East on the 4th was expected to exceed £900,000.

The Times publishes the relief act of the Pennsylvania banks.

The panic which induced a run on some of the Irish banks has in a great measure subsided. The Belfast Banner reports the state of the Irish banks has in a great measure subsided. The Belfast Banner reports the state of the Irish banking establishments as eminently satisfy for so doing; and if it be true that where the greatest number of troops are, there is the greatest number of the preserve the state of the Irish banks has in a great measure subsided. The Belfast Banner reports the state of the Irish banking establishments as eminently satisfactory. Seven years ago, viz. in October, 1850, Ireland's note circulation was £4,950,000, and gold held by all the banks was £1,232,000. The last returns show the paper circulation at £6,497,000, and the gold at £2,270,000, or more than twice the amount of bullion held in October, 1850. n to Utah Territory unless there was a nesee, such that the see is no reason why persons and property mid be any the less secure in the neighbored of the troops, nor is there any reason why The Duke of Grammont, successor to M. Rayneval, French Minister at Rome, has just left Paris for his post. It is said that he is charged to recommend once more, and in earnest terms, the necessity of reforms in the Pontifical States.

Spain.—The Spanish Ministry had organized. If it is your intention to preserve peace, pend otherwise, then it is necessary that ops should be on the ground to enforce it. is much to be regretted that such a state rs should exist, and it is always with at American citizens should at any time the strong arm of power to compel obeto the laws, or that a subordinate officer so far forget his duty as to use his offiits of a lorger one portion of his fellow position to injure one portion of his fellow lest, and to alienate another portion from his to their Government. But when con-ed of the existence of such facts; the Chief cutive has no alternative left but to crush

Westminster Review contains a lively arpon the dress of modern women. It is, the whole, a scathing criticism of the atof the ladies of the year 1857. Here is a en of its criticism upon bonnets:

lion, and for this purpose all the pow

the Government are placed under his

Glancing at the fashions for 1857, what do e? On the head is a something, the pur-of which it would be difficult to discover son; a structure of silk or straw, adorn-h flowers, ribbon, and lace, crowded on e of the jaws and the nape of the neck h its fore part just reaching the crown head. We have Mr. Spurgeon's author-the effect to the eye of the spectator in Being advised to preach against the ing folly in head-gear, he paused as he upon the platform, looked around him, nets of the day, but, upon my word, I see any.' This is the bonnet of 1857, to the head in some troublesome way, the face exposed in a manner which d not be a Turkish parent to disapprove, using the hair to be powdered with dust, head and face to be alternately heated shilled by sun and wind, so that the physi-sure saily believed, when they declare cases of eye-disease, of toothache, and the pains of the head and face, are betal precedent in their practice. For many the past, English women, and the ladies of the way, where the extremes of heat and cold

The Storming of Delhi. seles to the inconveniences of going out seles, with the added annoyance of an mans which heats and worries the back of set. The broad-brimmed hats are a piece misense in the midst of a mass of folly. the Belooch battalion, who were killed. Having thus established batteries in advanced positions, the bombardment of the city commenced,
and the Cashmere and Moree bastions suffered
severely from our shot and shell. The enemy
replied smartly with grape and musketry, but
our loss was inconsiderable, and our fire was
kept up with undiminished vigor. On the 10th bout as to serve no more useful pur than the prevailing bonnet, may be seen and there; but the simple original hat, kept up with undiminished vigor. On the 10th and 11th of September, one or two sorties were made by the enemy, but without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. For two days longer, our artillery continued to play on the city, until, on the 12th, the Cashmere bastion and half the adjacent curtain were in ruins. Preparations were now made for the assault, and General Wilson, in an order issued a few day previous, laid down the line of conduct to be pursued by the troops. No quarter was to be given to the mutineers, but the women and children were to be spared. On the 14th of September, the assault was made on the city, which was entered by a division of our troops, who succeeded in effecting a lodgment, and driving the enemy before them."

The following telegraphic message gives particulars of the successful assault on Delhi: while it is exceedingly becoming to wearers. As to older people—if they decline wearing the bonnet which exhat the hat is too jaunty—why do they har to the indigenous, serviceable, be-the unobjectionable English straw-bonnet

grage of the Westminster is worthy of ion, but we fear that it did not compute aces of discomfiture before it offered th the women of our times.

creat fraud by which an alien and odious ment is sought to be permanently imin the People of Kansas, approaches its The bogus Constitutional Convention slabors on Saturday, the 7th instant, completed its State Constitution, and not to submit it to the People. There is ace of submitting the question of Slavery Slavery by itself; but the Slavery clause mitted may be rejected by an overwhelm e, yet Slavery will continue to exist in if this Constitution is her supreme law. very, and the bare rejection of the sarticle would not effect such ex-On the contrary, by expressly and irming and perpetuating the "laws" On the contrary, by expressly and ming and perpetuating the "laws" us Legislature, the Convention has been for the Destination of Slavery at all the pretence of submission is a fraud, the last to submit the Constitution itself (%, filly perfecting the frauds where has been for three years the victim. begus Convention did not stop here.

London Here was stormed this morning, and the British forces are in possession of the line of defences from the Water bastion, the Lough gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, and the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, the College, and the grounds about. Preparations are being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortant the submit of the control of the c

s has been for three years the victim bogus Convention did not stop here.

Ly constituted a Provisional GovernKansas, whereof its President, U. S.

This bold move is intended to super
Tempor Walker and Secretary Stanton the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points.

"The enemy for the present retain the Lahore and other bastions, the palace, Selimghur, and the chief part of the city; but our hold of the portion that has been secured appears firm, and the fall of the remainder is to be expected.

"Sept. 15, 9 A. M.—We continue to hold the city from the College to the Cabul gate, and the enemy holds the magazine, which we are now shelling. The palace is also being shelled. Many of the mutineers had fled yesterday. ernor Walker and Secretary Stanton hand, and the new Territorial Legis ice more snatched from their hands Ruffianism. The calculation

the important occurrences from

transpiring in Kansas, where they distorted to the prejudice of the Free Not one single Democratic or merican paper issued throughout the table a has a results.

a regular correspondent in pretends to give full account place there. This systems

en more than the sin

"8 P. M.—All well. We have made a breach "8 P. M.—All well. We have made a breach in the magazine, and storm it at dawn. The enemy's musketry fire is much reduced.

"Sept. 16, 7 A. M.—The following message has just been received from Delhi:

"'The magazine was stormed at daylight by the 6lst foot, Belooch battalion, and part of Wilde's regiment. We had only a few wounded, and the enemy about forty killed. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the magazine." arrott cut of his seat as Delegate, State election under the auspices Provisional Government, which will judges, superintend the polls, and votes. In that case, Oxford, Kickaaction county, may be relied on to their past achievements, and to have competitors all along the Missouri

hundred and twenty-hve guns were taken in the magazine."

"Sept. 17.—The latest message from Delhi is up to 2 P. M. yesterday. Our mortars continue to play upon the palace from the magazine enclosure. The enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and we have found in it, in position, five 18 pounder mortars, making the total number of pieces of ordnance taken, in and before Delhi, upwards of two hundred.

"The battery agross the river, opposite King-Mever seemed in greater peril than we do not doubt her ultimate triumph. clapring of villainy and usurpation Congress at once, and it is indispensathe People of the free States should be made fully acquainted with its

The following telegraphic message gives particulars of the successful assault on Delhi:

on the 14th:
"Delhi was stormed this morning, and the

two hundred.

"The battery across the river, opposite Kinghur, is also reported to have been abandoned by the mutineers, who are in detached groups fighting from the tops of houses; their organization into regiments is fast being broken up."

From the London Times.

The Fall of Delhi—Aspect of Affairs in India.

The Fall of Delhi—Aspect of Affairs in India.

The general news from India hardly seems to admit of analysis or discussion. Delhi, the famous city and arsenal on which all thoughts have been fixed for months, has fallen, and the rebellion of the Sepoys has received its death-blow. In presence of this great event, everything else appears small and trifling. Although

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Highly Important from India-Delhi Taken by The steamer Arabia arrived at New York Thursday, with Liverpool dates to the 31st ult., being one week later. She brings upwards of \$1,000.000 in specie from England, and about \$100,000 additional from Havre.

Sir Gore Ouseley comes passenger by the

Cambridgeshire stakes.

France.—Gen. Cavaignac died very suddenly

ined.

Prussia.—The Prince of Prussia has undertaken to conduct the public affairs. The health of the King, however, was improving.

Austria.—There had been more failures in

ienza, but the worst of the crisis was believe

Viena, out the worst of the crisis was beneved to be over.

Switzerland.—The Swiss elections resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

Sardinia.—A Royal decree has appeared, dissolving the present Chambers, and fixing the 15th of November for the general election.

China.—The blockade of Canton river is the statement of the same forced.

FROM INDIA.

Later and important news has been received from India. Delhi has been stormed and cap-tured. The King of Delhi escaped. The Brit-ish loss was only 600. No quarter was given to the men, but the women and children were spared.
Gen. Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had

Of the latter, the names of six are given as having been killed in the assault, and four in the operations preceding it. The slaughter among the mutineers was no doubt very great. A large number escaped over the bridge, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothess. It is to be but active.

The Times says that the entire suspension of

among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. It is to be hoped that by the next mail we shall hear that these three miserable chiefs of the rebellion have been taken and executed.

The loss to our troops has been indeed severe, but not more so than might be expected from the magnitude of the place, the desperation of the resistance, and the length of time over which the fighting extended. The casualties among the officers have been particularly heavy. We will not attempt to condole with those who are bereaved on this sad occasion. Suffice it to say, that their sons, or brothers, or husbands, have fallen in accomplishing one of the most brilliant exploits of our history, and in saving their country from by far the greatest calamity which has threatened it within our time. The effects of the capture of Delhi will be, no doubt, immediate and complete. The neck of the rebellion is indeed broken. The capital towards which the mutineers flocked from every quarter, the rendezvous to which ed from every quarter, the rendezvous to which they were evidently directed to repair, the chief city of the Mohammedan dynasty, and the resi-dence of the mock king who had ruled in tremdence of the mock king who had ruled in trem-bling state during the past four months, is now in the power of the foreign race whose expul-sion was the end and aim of this dark plot, the roots of which have struck so deep, and the seed of which has been so long sown. To the utmost extremities of India will the news be borne, how, after standing their ground for months against an overwhelming array of na-tive forces, the dauntless islanders assaulted a city containing two or three times their number of enemies, and carried it after a stout resist-ance, destroying or driving out the army which

ance, destroying or driving out the army which held it, and sending the King to wander a fugitive until the certain hour of retribution comes.

The other news is of a checkered nature.

First in interest is the fate of Lucknow. With First in interest is the fate of Lucknow. With regard to this place and its brave garrison, we are happy to say that the intelligence is most favorable. General Havelock crossed the Ganges on the 19th of September, expecting to be joined almost immediately by Gen. Outram's forces. Letters had been received from Lucknow are in the favorable was in excellent. now, reporting that the garrison was in excellent spirits, and had repulsed an attack on the 5th

trictly enforced. Several junks, attempting to break it, have been captured.

Prices of tea continue to advance. The decrease in exports to Great Britain is 4,800,000 spirits, and had repulsed an attack on the 5th of September, with great loss to the assailants. They had provisions sufficient to last them to October 1st, by which day they were pretty sure to be relieved by Generals Havelock and Outram. The probable safety of this garrison, and the women and children it defends, will be received with as much pleasure as the more important news of the fall of Delhi, and the continued quiet of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Since the horrors of Cawnpore, the attention of every one has been concentrated on Lucknow, and if any evil were to befall its defenders, all the successes of our arms in other places would We subjoin the following highly important details from the English papers: Assault by the English on Delhi—its Fall—the Loss of Life. The following telegram was recieved at the Foreign Office (through the commissioners for the affairs of India) on the 27th October, at the affairs of India) on the 27th October, at 10.30 A. M.:

"The fall of Delhi.—Delhi was assaulted on the morning of September 14th, and the northern part of the city taken. On the 16th, the magazine was stormed; and on the 20th, the whole city was occupied. The King and his sons escaped, disguised as women. The attack on the 14th was made with four columns, one of which, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed; the other column were successful. An entrance was first effected at the Cashmere gate. An advance was then

and it any evil were to betall its defenders, all the successes of our arms in other places would hardly seem to make amends.

The fall of Delhi, and the loss of the great arsenals there established, has so completely crushed the chances of the mutineers, that we may hear almost with indifference of the sporadic northeads which are reported from different may hear almost with indifference of the sporadic outbreaks which are reported from different
quarters. In Scinde, which is occupied by
Bombay regiments, there have been attempts
at revolt at Kurrachee on the seacoast, at Hyderabad in the centre, and at Shikarpore on
the north, towards the Punjaub. At the two
latter places, the mutineers were artillerymen,
who seem especially predisposed to revolt—
whether it be that they think that, without artillery, we shall be powerless, or that they are auccessful. An entrance was arst effected at the Cashmere gate. An advance was then made along the ramparts to the main bastion and Cabul gate. The resistance was very ob-stinate, and our loss was computed at six hun-dred killed and wounded, including fifty offi-The Bombay Times has the following account of the attack on Delhi:

"Several batteries, armed with heavy guns,"

"Several batteries, armed with heavy guns," were established in commanding positions within a short distance from the city walls, so that the bastions could be destroyed by our fire. This was successfully accomplished, but with the loss of two officers, Lieutenant Hildebrand, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Bannerman, of the Belooch battalion, who were killed. Having thus established batteries in advanced positions that the whole of Central India for more than the state of the commandation of the commandation of the state of the commandation of the commandation of the state of the commandation of the comman

than a thousand miles—in fact, from Joudpore on the west to Assam on the east—was, at the time of the fall of Delhi, in a very disturbed time or the all of Deini, in a very disturbed state.

"Rajpootana, which contains the most war-like race in India, with perhaps the exception of the Sikhs, was full of rebels. The Joudpore Legion, that model force, according to Colonel Sykes, had defeated the Rajah's regular troops, giving another instance of a force raised and paid by ourselves turning against us, while the private troops of the native Princes are stanch to our cause. General Lawrence had, however, attacked and defeated them, and was waiting at Beauw for the 69th regiment and other Euat Beauw for the 89th regiment and other Eu-ropeans, which had been dispatched by the Bombay Government, to enable Gen. Roberts to relieve him. Proceeding eastward, we have ticulars of the successful assault on Delhi:

"The assault took place yesterday morning, soon after daybreak, and the storming was entirely successful. We were soon in possession of the end of the fort, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Moree gates, which we now hold, with the church, college, and other large buildings, near this one, in which the headquarters are. Preparations are making for heavy batteries, to knock the mutineers out of those parts of the city in which they now are. Many of the city people have come in for and received quarter; Sepoys want to come, but not permitted."

The following extra of the Delhi Gazette gives further details of the storming operations on the 14th:

Bombay Government, to enable Gen. Roberts to relieve him. Proceeding eastward, we have Malwa in a very disturbed state, and Scindia vainly endeavoring to restrain the Gwalior contingent. As yet, his chief occupation has been to watch our troops—the contingent, with his own—bit, in spite of all his efforts, they have set off with the mutineers from Mhow and Indore, were on the Chumbul by the 6th, and at the last accounts were at Dholpore, about fifty miles from Agra. The telegram from Calcutta states that they were expected to be at Agra by the 18th, but, as when this was written the assault and capture of Delhi was not known, we may well believe that the Gwalior rebels will think better of the matter, and that the fall of the capital and the flight of the king will teach them a little discretion."

There is, in fact, no intelligence which would warrant the supposition that Agra has been really endangered. The last news speaks only of the death of Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces, which took place on the 9th of September. Still proceeding eastward, we have the telegraphic communication with Benares cut off, as is supposed, by the mutineers of Ramghur, in Behar. The Dinapore mutineers had gone up the country to Nagode, where they had persuaded the 50th native infantry to mutiny. One of the dispatches speaks of Saugor and Jubbulpore, in Bundelcund, as being threatened by this gang, under the leadership of Koor Singh. The most eastern point of the disturbance coincides with the extreme limit of the empire. Assam was threatened with an outbreak; Col. Hannay had entrenched himself, and the Rajah had been apprehended.

This was the state of things when the troops

apprehended.

This was the state of things when the troops of General Wilson and General Nicholson assaulted Delhi. What the effect of this great event has been on the mutineers throughout saulted Delhi. What the effect of this great event has been on the mutineers throughout the country we shall only learn by succeeding mails. We may well expect that it will be the signal for their dispersion, and that when they find that the capital of Mohammedan India is in our hands, the mutinous corps will fall to pieces, or turn to ravaging and pillaging the country in desultory bands. With Delhi and Lucknow recovered, with the Punjab safe, and with troops arriving daily, we shall soon be abie to dispose of any bands which may infest Central India. But it cannot be denied that the fall of Delhi has not been an hour too early. The prolonged resistance of the rebels was, no doubt, beginning to give new courage to the restless spirits all through the country. The disaffection of the Bombay regiments in Scinde, the proposed march of the Gwalior contingeut on Agra, and of the Dinapore rebels on Jubbulpore, show how daring the enemy had become. What else, indeed, could be expected? Here were nearly 100,000 men in arms against us, or on the point of yielding to the temptation; and in the whole country, from the months of the Indus to the headwaters of the Burhampooter, were only a few weak detachments of European troops.

Except before Delhi, there was not a column containing 2,000 effective men. It is, indeed, wonderful that our people have stood with firmness everywhere, and the sight has no doubt had its effect. Their heroism has not been lost, but it is evident that we could no longer have trusted to it for keeping the enemy in awe.

had its effect. Their heroism has not been lost, but it is evident that we could no longer have trusted to it for keeping the enemy in awe. Happily, from the 20th of September a new state of things commenced.

All that has as yet been done has been with-

the intelligence by the present mail is fuller than usual, it seems dwarfed by the interest which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi was assaulted on the morning of the 14th of September. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Gholab Singh, was repulsed. The others, however, were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate, to the north of the city. An advance was made along the ramparts to the Cabul gate, on the northwest. Here, we learn that the resistance of the mutineers was obstinate, and our own loss severe. Here, we learn that the magazine was stormed. On the 20th, our troops took entire possession of the city.

Our loss was 600 men, including 50 officers. Our loss was 600 men, including 50 officers. Our loss was 600 men, including 50 officers. A large number escaped over the bridge, and among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. It is to be honed that he have the city which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi was as assulted on the 17th of success from home were beginning to arrive, and that is all. However, at the time that the present mail was dispatched, the long expected succors from home were beginning to arrive, and that is all. However, at the time that the present mail was dispatched, the long expected succors from home were beginning to arrive, and that is all. However, at the time that the present mail was dispatched, the long expected succors from home were beginning to arrive, and that is all. However, at the time that the present mail was dispatched, the long expected succors from home were beginning to arrive. The Belleisle was at Calcutta with the 9 id Highlanders, which left England on the 17th of July with part of the 38th regiment, originally gune. The Thebes, which sailed on the 38th of July with part of the 38th regiment, originally gune. The Thebes, which sailed on the 38th regiment, or July with part of the 38th regiment, or July with part of the 38th regiment, or July with part of the 3

Arrival of the Ariel.

St. Johns, Nov. 15.—The Ariel, from Liverpool for New York, sailed from the former port on the evening of the 4th inst., and will be due at the latter port on Tuesday morning. She

must be met with swiftness and severity.

at the latter port on Tuesday morning. She has 184 passengers.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York, 24th ultimo, had not reached Southampton when the Ariel took her departure.

The second attempt to launch the Great Eastern had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them seriously, at the first attempt.

King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia had subscribed ten thousand francs to the Indian mutiny fund.

King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia had subscribed ten thousand francs to the Indian mutiny fund.

The telegasph between Boons and Cape Sparterst, connecting Europe and Africa, had been completed.

The Liverpool provision market was dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull and nominal. Tallow flat and nominal. lat and nominal.

Arrival of the City of Washington. New York, Nov. 16.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., anticipated by the arrival of the steamer Ariel off Cape Race.

The attempted launch of the leviathan steamer Greet Eastern commenced at noon on the 3d.

Great Eastern commenced at noon on the 3d, when, after moving several feet, an accident to the machinery put a stop to further opera-tions, and they cannot now be resumed till De-cember; meantime, the vessel is in danger of

settling.
The London money market was unfavorably affected by the Niagara's news. Consols on Saturday reached 90½, but afterwards receded. Money was active. The bank continued to lose old, and there were apprehensions of a rise of

the rates to 9 per cent.

The funeral of General Cavaignac, at Paris, was an imposing affair. Fifteen thousand per-sons followed the hearse! It passed off quietly, there being no address at the tomb. The city of Washington brings upwards of £11,000 in specie.

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The mails per steam-ship Granada have just arrived. She is still detained at quarantine, having yellow fever on ocard. The advices from California are generally

From California.

nimportant.

The news from the mines is of an encourag ng description.

The vigilance committee have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of banish-

nent pronounced by them.

The San Francisco markets were quiet. There had been no arrivals from Atlantic An arrival from the plains confirms the An arrival from the plains contirms the statement heretofore made, that on the 10th or 12th of September a train consisting of one hundred persons were slain by the Indians, except a few children, who were sold to the Mormons. It was generally believed that the Mormons were at the bottom of the affair.

An arrival at San Francisco, from China, high interpretic that all the European resistances.

brings information that all the European residents at Ningpo were banished on the 4th o The Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West.

he North and West, has been in session here for several days.

No important action was taken until yesterday, when the following preamble and resolu-tions were adopted:

"Whereas we have received satisfactory i formation that entire freedom of discussion of the subject of Slavery cannot be enjoyed i Lynchburg; and whereas we do not feel unde obligations to meet our Southern brethren upon any other ground than terms of equality; there

ore, "Resolved. That it is inexpedient and un necessary for representatives of the North and West to attend the General Conference at Lynch burg, with a view to secure redress of grievances which we suffer."

At the afternoon session, a memorial to the Jeneral Conference was drawn up, which says "It is our earnest desire to perpetuate the union with the General Association, but we must in Christian fairness state that insuperable impediments prevent the continuance of the union; that the traffic in slaves, and the vol untary holding of slaves, conflicts with the rights of humanity, and we regard it as our bounden duty as ministers and members of the church to oppose the above practice; also, that the word 'white' be struck from the Constitu-

The memorial was adopted.

The Convention will probably adjourn to

New York, Nov. 16.—There has been an intense excitement in stocks to-day. The bulls have complete possession of the market. The bank statement, made after the adjournment of the second board, announcing the specie line to be nineteen and a half millions, caused a stil greater buoyancy, and the street operation were continued to a late hour. The sales of bank stocks were also large, at a heavy advance. Missouri 6s, declined to 73, in consequence of the defeat of the tax bill in the Legislature of that State.

miles east of South Pass, October 15, 1897.

Judge Echols says:

"An express has just arrived from Green river, and reports that on the night of October 5, a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Pacific Spring. At the same time, two other trains were taken near Green river—in all, seventy-eight wagons and loading. The Mormons said they had seven hundred men there, and fifteen hundred more at Salt Lake city.

"Colonel Alexander is encamped on Ham's Fort, thirty miles in advance of the front train, which is destroyed. He sent Captain Marcy with four hundred men back to Green river, to enable the teamsters to collect their cattle. The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that no resistance was made.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The New York Tribune publishes a long record of local villianies and crimes, which transpired within twenty-four hours. Among other pired within twenty-four hours. Among other revelations is that of a young woman, Catharine Chambers, who surrendered herself to the officers of the law. She informed the officer who had her in charge, that she was one of the girls calling themselves "The Chain Gang." She stated that the object of the gang was to throw vitriol on obnoxious persons, occasionally stab a person by way of amusement, and commit other outrages. She told the officer that a short time since she killed a child of hers by stuffing cotton in its nostrils. The Chain Gang short time since she killed a child of hers by stuffing cotton in its nostrils. The Chain Gang held nightly meetings, and were consulted by various persons who desired them to act for them. She said that she lived in Cow Bay, Five Points, where the gang met. An officer was dispatched to huut the place, and ascertain if there was any truth in the statement of the cirl.

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of t and inst. claims to have heard from the Pembina region, and reports seven hundred majority for Sibley, Democrat, for Governor, electing him by two hundred and ninety majority. It also claims three majority in the Senate, and six in the House. The St. Paul Times says say in the House. The St. Paul Times says there are not one hundred and ninety legal voters in the Pembina region. This does not prove, however, that a return may not be sent thence, giving Sibley seven hundred majority, or eleven hundred if necessary. Sibley will undoubtedly get the certificate.

The case of Mrs. Caroline Woodman, whose release from the Flushing, Long Island, Lunatic Asylum, on a writ of habeas corpus, has ated so much noise, appears to be a prece dent for a number of similar cases. Selah Squires, Esq. has applied to the Supreme Court of New York, asking for a writ, commanding the keep-er of that institution for the release of Miss Annie Bassett Smith, detained there on account of alleged "moral insanity." The suit rought at the instance of her brother. Th seven years. The case is likely to prove both interesting and romantic.

One day last week, a merchant in Gardiner offered to give a barrel of flour to Rev. Charles Blake, the Baptist minister in that city, provided the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and, having obtained a small pair of trucks, the flour was placed there on, and about forty young ladies took hold of the ropes and drew the barrel about half nile, up one of the steepest hills in Gardine to the minister's house. The Gardiner Ban seeing what was going on, headed the procession, and played some excellent music during the proceedings, and a cabinet-maker brought out a very handsome rocking chair, which he fastened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister. Those Gardiner girls are full of spunk, and are not to be put down or bluffed off very easily.—Portland Arans.

Rev. C. S. Stewart, of the U. S. Navy, ha ing been "honored" with a three hours visit with Louis Napoleon, writes home an account of it, in which he is highly eulogistic of his Imof it, in which he is highly eulogistic of his Imperial Highness. He was surprised, among other agreeable surprises, at his "kindness of heart." The New York Tribune, commenting severely on this last specimen of toadyism, justly observes that the Republicans butchered in the streets of Paris, for daring to resist his bloody assurpration, and stand by Liberty and bloody usurpation and stand by Liberty and the Constitution, never attained a knowledge of

A new way has been devised in Rhode Is and for getting rid of troublesome tenants. A landlord in Central Falls stuffed the chimney of one of his houses with straw, to smoke the tenant out. The tenant shortly after died, from the effects of the smoking and fright.

Some inquiry has been made regarding the definition and origin of the term "Broker." Webster has immortalized the class by stating with great pertinacity that "Broker is derived from Broke;" a derivation no one will have the hardihood to dispute.

of the delegates from the various annual Con-ferences of the Methodist Protestant Church of early in the spring.

early in the spring.

Mr. Walsh writes to the Journal of Commerce that Salvini, who lately played Othello in Paris to universal admiration, is the greatest tragic actor of the present time.

Mr. W. F. Ritchie has returned to his post a editor of the Richmond Enquirer. He ex-presses himself satisfied with the conduct of the paper in his absence by Baker P. Lee, the assistant editor, and he calls upon Governor Wise to state his position on the Senatorial question. He does not believe Mr. Wise will permit his name to be used in opposition to Mr. Harter

Gen. Pillow did not get a vote in the Tennes-see Legislature for United States Senator. The vote was as follows: A. O. P. Nicholson, 58; John Bell, 35; William B. Campbell, 1.

Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio and Kansas was relieved in St. Louis, recently, of a \$190 watch, and pocket-book with contents, \$80 in specie and bills. Demoine City, the capital of Iowa, has pass

ed an ordinance, in her corporate capacity, for the issue of "scrip" to circulate as money, and have passed a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay three per cent. per month interest till the 1st of January, on all orders drawn by the city prior to the first of October last. The N. Y. and Erie and Williamsport and E

mira Bailroad bridge, at Elmira, is nearly under mined by the freshet. No trains can pass ove it. The New York and Eric Bailroad track is greatly damaged. All the bridges upon the various streams in this vicinity have been carvarious streams in this vicinity have been carried away, and no trains are running in any direction. The water was now falling slowly. The rain storm in the western part of the State was the heaviest known for many years. It was very destructive. On the Central Railroad several culverts have been broken away, while the numerous breaks on the canals have overflowed the roads.

Capture of Government Trains by the Mormons.

The dispatches received at Washington from Chief Justice Echols, of Utah, in relation to the capture of Government trains by the Mormons, is dated at "Camp Sweet Water, twenty-one miles east of South Pass, October 13, 1857."

Judge Echols says:

"An express has just arrived from Green river, and reports that on the night of October 5, a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Mormons, twenty-five miles fro build a railroad through it, inasmuch as this was one mode by which the public made use of it. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the railroad company; but the Court of Appeals has reversed this decision, deciding that the dedication of land to the uses of the public as a highway is not a dedication of it to the use of a railroad company; and that, consequently, a railroad cannot be built upon a highway, withaut companyation to the owners of the fee. out compensation to the owners of the fee.

The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that a nore sistance was made.

"Colonel Smith will collect the trains on this is deeper and the case of David Wait, indice and escort them forward. One train is now before us, and two behind. We are in since and escort them forward. One train is now before us, and two behind. We are in some process of the first of Wait, and that is a great help to all. The Mormons will likely attack us in a day or the forty seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith will establish the seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith will be seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith will be seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith will be seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith will be seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifies in the lines. We shall most likely take the route on the lines. We shall most likely take the route on the seven men in this command, but colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifies in the lines. We shall most likely take the route on the seven men in this command, but colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifies in the lines. We shall most likely take the route on the seven men in this command, but colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifies in the lines. We shall most likely take the route on the seven men in this command, but colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifies in the lines. We shall most likely take the route on the seven men in this command, who was the principal within the seven of large for our mules is the greatest hindrance, the seven men in this command, who was the principal within the seven should be seven the seven should have the seven the seven the seven should have the seven the s

er Lee, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. Million, which resulted in his discharge. The case of Mr. Putney was postponed until the 18th instant, and the defendant required to give bail in five hundred

dollars.

The Famine reported to prevail in Stearnes county and other parts of Minnesota is positively contradicted by the St. Paul Times of the 4th instant. It says that the grasshoppers did destroy most of the crops in portions of Stearnes county. No necessity existed for calling for aid outside of the county where the destruction was visible, nor for going outside of the Territory. The committee who did so was self-constituted, and considerably more scared than hurt. We quote: "We have never known the crops of Minnesota to yield so plentiful a harvest as during the past season. In the harvest as during the past season. In the Minnesota valley and in the southern part of the Territory our farmers speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the crops; and had not the grasshoppers committed depredations in some of the northern counties, we should have been able to say, that never before had Minnesotians hern better prepared to small themselves. been better prepared to supply themselves with the necessaries of life than during the years 1857-'58. As it is, those who have been un-fortunate can easily be cared for by the resour-ces within our own reach. So do us the justice, gentlemen of the press, to say that we are not starving, but that we are in a smiling and

The Washington correspondent of the Phila delphia Press, who seems to speak from the card, writes of the forthcoming message thus "It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in hi "It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will reaffirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady departure from that intention. It will be his object, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and to bring the Government back to the true ground.

ground.
"The issue will be made in the next Co gress, whether State banks have the constitu-tional power to issue circulating 'promises to pay.' There will be a large party to take the pay. There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the United States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union. liquidation insolvent banks all over the Union.

The trial of David Watt, of Adams county The trial of David Watt, of Adams county, Ohio, for harboring slaves, in violation of the provisions of the Fagitive Slave Act, came up before Judge Leavitt, in the U. S. District Court, Cincinnati, on the 10th. The indictment charges Mr. Watt with unlawfully harboring eight slaves—a man named Lewis, his wife, and six children—in September, 1856, and subsequently aiding and abetting their escape to Canada, the fugitives being claimed as the property of Squire B. Million, of Rowan county, Ky. The delence attempted to show that the slaves were voluntarily sent into a free State by their master, to avoid an execution for debt. their master, to avoid an execution for debt, and that Mr. Wait only gave them such accommodation at his house as he would have given to any other traveller, and that he had no agency in their being sent to Canada.

A meeting of the working men of Philadelphia was held in Spring Garden, on the 19th. Resolutions advising the issue of four million dollars of city warrants, to be legal currency for the payment of debts due by or to the city, were passed. Several speeckes full of the pith and marrow of the times" were made.

The Prairie Farmer speaks of the produc-The Prairie Farmer speaks of the production of butter at the West, as a business destined to become great and flourishing. Probably few Eastern folks have thought of this. We get breadstuffs, pork, hams, &c., from the West, as the main source of supply, while the butter we use is entirely Eastern. In view of the immense prairies of the West, it is singular that butter has not become a staple there. If attention is now directed to the subject by newspapers and agricultural pariodicals and Mr. Mason has sent to the President his resignation of Minister to France, to take effect from the let of Jacuary next; but he will be pect cheap butter from that quarter before pect cheap butter from that quarter before many years. The Farmer and the Chicago Press both admit that at present the prairie butter must be considered an inferior article; but they attribute the deficiency in quality to the lack of care in the business.

The Republic of Mexico is no more. Oscilating between despotism and anarchy, distract ed by internal feuds and the ambition of rival leaders, subject continually to intestine wars, conspiracies, and revolutions, it is of little moment to the wretched inhabitants whether moment to the wretched inhabitants whether her form of Government be republican or monarchical. It has been a despotism continually to the party happening to be in the minority. The telegraph has already informed us that President Comonfort has been clothed with the dictatorial powers. The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico, the incipient signs of revolt throughout the Republic, and the rumors of a Spanish invasion, are the causes leading to this extraordinary vestment of power in the hands

extraordinary vestment of power in the names of one man.

If Comonfort shall succeed in quieting the Republic, harmonizing the discordant elements, and reinvigorating the resources of Mexico, it will matter little whether he be President simply, or Emperor. Should the reported invasion by Spain take place, it will lead to important consequences, and may involve our own Government. It will present our filibustering adventurers a fine opportanity to league with the Mexican cause in a raid upon Cuba—the result of which may be the wresting of that coveted island from the authority of Spain. It would be virtually, for it would happen inevitably, its annexation to the United States.

Proceedings in the case of Miss Anne Bas-sett Smith, the young lady who has been kept in the Insane Asylum at Flushing, L. I., for the past seven years, were commenced on the 10th, at the private residence of Judge Davies, in New York.

One thousand two hundred and ten person were committed to the jail of Philadelphis county during the month of October—six o

pliance with the Governor's proclamation, for October 1st, 1857, show an aggregate of \$1,320,429 in specie, and a cir

Capital punishments are extremely rare in Denmark, and when, consequently, one takes place, it occasions an immense sensation. The announcement, recently, that a woman, under

NEW YORK STILL REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era: The Republicans of New York have been shamefully remiss in their duties. But they do not admit that the State has yet receded from its position as a Republican State. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate, and Assembly, are Republican. The Democrats have, by a stolen march, obtained possession of a few advocast State offices heretofore held by the Know Nothings. This is the sum and substance of the

boasted victory. As to the popular vote, it should be reme

Perhaps the greatest force of all used by the Democratic party was the Liquor interest. The liquor dealers were actively in the field, with plenty of money, working to defeat the Republican party, while the Temperance men were quieted by the unsatisfactory character of the license law passed last winter.

These are some of the causes of our partial defeat. A little energy, however, could easily have overcome them all.

P. S.—I see that a correspondent calls in My subscribers have stood by the Era handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more

P. S.—I see that a correspondent calls in question the statement of Judge Jay in relation to the Church and Slavery. In this city there are some thirty churches, and I think not over five of them are Anti-Slavery in their influence; and my observation leads me to believe that a similar ratio holds good in all the cities, at least,

In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, August 17, A. D. 1859, Benjamin R. Noble, aged 43 years.

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Taesday, November 17, 185 Flour, Howard Street - . . \$5.25 @ 0.0 Flour, City Mills - . . 5.12 @
Rye Flour - . . . 4.50 @
Corn Meal - 3.50 @ Wheat, white Corn, yellow ... Rye, Pennsylvania Oats, Pennsylvania - - 33 @ 36 Clover Seed - - 5.00 @ 5.50 Timothy Seed - - 2.50 @ 2.75 Hay, Timothy - - 15.00 @20.00 Hops 7 @ 14
Potatoes, Mercer . . . 1.30 @ 1.40 Bacon, Sides · · · · Bacon, Hams · · · eef. Mess - · ·

Coffee, Java

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 17, 185 Flour, State brands - . . \$4.75 a 4.85 Flour, State brands, extra - 4.95 (Flour, Western - 4.75 (4 85 Flour, Southern . . . 5.10 (
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A CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ST. HYACINTHE, CANADA E., Aug. 21, 1856. ST. HYACINTHE, CAMBO E., Aug. 21, 18-30.

GENTLEMEN: Several months since, a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with schooping cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well. I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.
You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce anybody to use your Balsam, I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it-

P. GUITTE,
Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyaci To SEER W. POWLE & Co., Boston. Do None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the

DR. S. S. FITCH'S "SIX LECTURES." 390 pages, 30 engravings, bound, explanatory of the treat ment by which he cures Consumption, Ashma. Diseases of the Heart, Throat, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, and Skin, Female Complaints, Gravel, &c., sent by mail, and postage prepaid, for 40 cents. Apply to Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New York.

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FIFTY ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS, from some of the best experienced Farmars and Fruit-Growers in the United States and Canada. It is published di none of the finest wheat and fruit-growing sections in the world, and has able correspondents in nearly every State in the Union. It is emphatically the "FARMERS' OWN PAPER," and no Farmer or Fruit-Grower should be without it is so cheap that all can afford to take it, even though

JOSEPH HARRIS,

THE NATIONAL ERA.

Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

PROSPECTUS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME.

BEGINWING JANUARY 1, 1858.

The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot Box, whether under the direction of priests or laymen, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing recognition or account of high boasted victory.

As to the popular vote, it should be remembered that the Democratic vote is scarcely increased, while the Republican vote has fallent off to the extent of its former majority. The cities of New York and Brooklyn give 32,000 Democratic majority. Albany, Buffalo, Troy, and Rochester, some 10,000 more. The rural districts give 30,000 Republican majority on an exceedingly light vote.

The people in the country seemed to be parallyzed by the "hard times" and "high taxes." Farmers passing by the polls with their teams could not be persuaded to stop and vote. Active Republican electioneerers had been silenced by disaster in their business affairs, and men of wealth were soured by their enormous tax bills.

Perhaps the greatest force of all used by the Democratic party was the Liquor interest. The

My subscribers have stood by the Era handsomely. No paper can boast warmer or more
steadfast friends. They have not forgotten
that, whatever the claims and merits of other
papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils,
was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this
slaveholding District, and has been for eleven
years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments
of the Free States on the great Question of the
Country, the only journal through which their of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a

appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

G. BAILEY. Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857.

TERMS. Single copy, one year . Three copies, one year Ten copies, one year Single copy, six months Five copies, six months - - - Ten copies, six months - - - -

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Money may be forwarded by mail, as my risk. Large amounts can be remitted in drafts, on New York or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in the notes of solvent banks, especially of the banks of New York or New England, excepting Rhode Island. Address G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C., Edifor of National Era.

THE GLOBE.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I publish now my annual Prospectues of the Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence published so long, that most pablic men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress, as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, verbatim, ten thousand words an nour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent arcakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hur. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be auggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Ancedotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which he conducted, and the leaders of the purty which we have the proper to say, that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to his ory the poiltient troits of character which dis. Aspished the public men of my time. Although I am, and nitted to

Bank notes, current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Duily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectua three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

Washington. October 27, 1867. WASHINGTON, October 27, 1857.

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emen's Uniforms, furnished at short horice, and all
ments warranted to give perfect salisfaction. GEO. W. SIMMONS, PIPER, & CO.,

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

From the Savannah Georgi GOVERNOR WALKER AND KANSAS.

The very meddlesome little gentleman, whose name heads this article, seems to be determined to exhaust entirely his stock of popularity, which was considerable less than a year since. He, among all the statesmen of the day, seems alone to have failed to appreciate the great principles which recommended the Kansas-Nebraska act to the sound thinking men of the country, to wit: Non-intervention. Either this or he has made himself willfully blind to the evident duties imposed upon him. Accordthis or he has made himself willfully blind to the evident duties imposed upon him. According to our idea, his course should have been that best expressed by Mr. Calhoun as a "masterly inactivity"—he should have gone into the Territory without expressing an opinion, he should have had no party combinations of any kind, nor have tried to induce this or that side to take this or that side to take this or that sep—as a man will sometimes stand by to see two boys have a bout at fisticuffs, and so long as they confine themselves to the legitimate proceedings of such an encounter, viz: a black eye or bloody nose, will not interfere; yet when they proceed to gouging, or using brickbats or rocks, will put in his strong arm, and command the combatants to cease. So should it have been with the Governor of Kansae—he should have stood calm,

to cease. So should it have been with the Governor of Kansas—he should have stood calm,
impartial, and decided, the friend of neither
party, and his arm should have been only raised
to strike for the majesty of the law.

His career has been a short one, (and, if the
telegraph speaks truly, will soon terminate,)
yet, within that limited period, he has contrived
to be guilty of more palpable violations of the
principle upon which our Territories are hereafter to form themselves, into independent soy. after to ferm themselves into independent sov-ereignties, than an ordinary man could do, if he was trying to carry out a systematic intermed-dling. His first exploit was his inaugural— his second, the Topeka speech—his third was giving his written opinion that the payment of the Territorial tax was not necessary as a the Territorial tax was not necessary as a qualification to vote—his fourth was inducing the United States soldiers to vote, in direct violation of one of the principal clauses of the Kansas act—and his last caps the climax, where he constitutes himself supreme judge of the election returns, and refuses his certificate of election in Oxford precinct, Johnso

Many of the friends of the Administration and no doubt the Administration itself, mus have felt hurt at the Georgia and Mississipp resolutions, yet time has fally justified the censure then cast upon Governor Walker. To some it appeared to argue a lack of confidence in Mr. Buchauan, but it was not so. Those resolutions were proposed by his most ardent supporters, and trust and reliance has been proved to a demonstration by the fact, that al-though the opposition took the extreme South-ern ground, and held out the bait to tempt men of warm political complexions, we have yet to hear of any of the most furious Southern Rights men who have deserted the standard of their party, or have been disposed to doubt the fideli-ty of the President.

From the Charleston Mercury, GOVERNOR WALKER'S COURSE,

But, admitting that all the objections of the Governor and his Secretary were perfectly good—that the oath taken by the governors of the elections should have been inscribed on their returns—and that the roll of the names of the voters afforded the most abundant grounds for suspicion, they had nothing to do with it. The law had not elevated them into judges of the elections. The Secretary fficer. Their flagitious corruptions to set aside the returns of the governors of the elections and thus set up a majority in the Territorial Legislature of Abolitionists and Black Republicans, is in perfect keeping with their whole course since they entered the Territory of Kansas. It is plain that, in the opinion of these precious worthies, their mission was, cost what it may, to make Kansas a free State; but we rejoice to believe that they may yet be defeated

From the Richmond (Va.) South. A STILL STRONGER VIEW ON THE SAME | the projectors are in earnest.

We have never known an act in which not only the relation of the Federal authorities to the State Government, but the harmony of the several departments of the same Government, were so flagrantly violated. We care not it Governor Walker had seen a regiment of Free soilers, each with his carpet-bag and walkingcane, dusty with travel, arrive at the polls; ar cast their suffrage for a Free Soil candidate If the judges of election allowed such men to vote, Governor Walker could not have preve

A strong-minded but illiterate justice wa against a party, because, technically speaking he was not "in court." "But," said the jus tice, "he is in court-I see him. The cou shall decree against him." In the elections of Kansas, even if the most flagrant frauds had been perpetrated against the law of suffrage—and we by no means believe or admit such to have been the fact in regard to the Democrats of Kansas, they are represent the committed in the of Kansas—they were not committed in the official view of the Governor, and he had no wention or redress, was with the officers of the people—the remedy was with the representa-tives of the people. The fact of the violation of the law is no reason for the abrogation of th law by the act of a functionary sworn to ob

We can explain this open violation of duty by Gov. Walker by one theory. It is confirmed by the Evening Post, a Free-Soil paper. He is do termined to throw off his allegian ocratic Administration, and place himself " a the head of a party at the North, against which the Administration would be powerless."

Governor Walker, like Bacon, is not content to go out in a snuff." He has mounted the

horse of preferment. He has determined no to dismount without a struggle. He thinks h holds the Administration by the throat. If the sustain him, the consequences will be disastrous to the South. If they do not, he passes to the camp of Free-Soilers, and heads the relent less enemies of the Democratic party in their deadly assaults. But he has done his worst and as soon as his treachery shall have been avowed by an act of open defiance, he will cease to be dangerous. It is only when prewe dread the effect of his machinations.

A PRO-SLAVERY VIEW OF KANSAS AFFAIRS.

From the Charleston Mercury. MESSRS. EDITORS: The Constitutional Con vention met, pursuant to adjournment, yester day, and adjourned over till to-day, for a que Harvesting, and the session of the courts, has delayed the arrival of many mem-bers. Before the close of the week, we will

have a full attendance.

A great deal of excitement prevails. Gov. Walker and his Secretary have shown their treacherous criminal policy, so long attempted to be disguised. Discovering that the late elections would result in favor of the Pro-Slavery

received from Kausas, from one of the members of the Convention now sitting to frame a Constitution for Kausas. We rejoice at the news it imparts, that the Pro-Slavery party, instead of cowering under the united power of the Administration agents and the Black Republicans, has risen higher, and will meet with a becoming spirit the disadvantageous circumstances under which it is placed. Walker is east off, as, doubtless, he anticipated, by the whole Democratic party. He will, we presume, carry off as many as he can to the Abolitionist or Black Republican party, and their leader will make good his promise to join them, and aid them in their efforts to overthrow the Democratic party.

GOVERNOR WALKER. From the Richmond Enquirer.

That Governor Walker has transcended h That Governor Walker has transcended his official function in rejecting the returns from the Oxford precinct, we have some doubt; but that there was an infamous effort at a stupendous fraud, we have none. It would, however, we think, be premature to pronounce judgment now, without all the evidence before us. The provisions of the law quoted by Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton do not, in our opinion, very clearly invest them with the authority which they have exercised in rejecting the Oxford votes. But on the ground that the returns were invalid because informal, they may be enabled to justify their conduct in a legal, as we have little doubt they will in a moral, point of view. moral, point of view.

According to the telegraphic dispatches, the

day, by the Cabinet. It will doubtless be thoroughly-investigated, and we are confident that Governor Walker will be recalled, if it is that Governor Walker will be recalled, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Administration that he was not prompted by a sense of duty and of justice. Although his rejection of the Oxford returns may materially lessen the Pro-Slavery strength in the Legislature, it would, nevertheless, be contradictory to the principle nevertheless, be contradictory to the principle of popular sovereignty, to the letter and spirit of the Nebraska-Kansas bill, to justice and fairness, for fraudulent votes to be received. The South would scorn such a triumph.

The Southern people may be assured that, if Governor Walker has injured their interests in violation of law, the Administration will not be a sure than the sure of the sure of

hesitate to remove him. If, upon investigation of his conduct with reference to the rejection of the Oxford returns, he proves unworthy the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, who can doubt that he will instantly cease to command his

countenance?

We invite especial attention to another proclamation from Governor Walker, on the occasion of his more recent rejection of the frandulent returns from McGee county. He speaks out frankly and fearlessly. He may have never the authority has been reconstructed. out frankly and learnessly. He may have usurped authority, but we must have additional evidence to convince us that he is not acting as he thinks best for the interests of the Territory, the South, and the whole country. But et us await the verdict of the President and his Cabinet. They have the means of arriving at the facts; and with their decision, we doubt not, the South will be satisfied.

MR. THAYER AND HIS VIRGINIA COLONY From the Wellsburgh (Va.) Herald.

Eli Thayer and his "Yankees" seem to b Eli Thayer and his "Yankees" seem to be driving ahead at their new settlement, "Ceredo," in Wayne county, Va., about twelve miles above Ironton, in spite of the fire-eating Congressman of that district, Mr. Jenhins, and his coadjutors, who recently held a meeting in Guyandotte, and denounced them as aliens, Abolitionists, and enemies of the State. It appears that, in addition to the desire to curry favor with "our masters" at Richmond, by extreme professions of devotion, the meeting was influenced by considerations not quite so "national" in their character—being nothing more or less than local hoster—being nothing more or less than local hos tility, because Thayer did not settle at Guyan dotte, in Cabell, instead of at the site selected which is in another county. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes, that improve ments are progressing, and that quite a num-ber of buildings will be erected during the next season. Several steam-power establishments are projected, a church and school-house under contract, a newspaper established, roads open-ed, a landing graded, and other improvements commenced and in progress, fully showing that

of the Guyandotte meeting, a meeting was held at Ceredo on the 13th ult., and counter resolutions adopted. The proceedings are signed by responsible citizens of Wayne county, and the ract:
"There is yet one more apology for the pro-

ceedings of the meeting at Guyandotte—the

"It may be that the little meeting considered itself for the time being the champion of the institution of Slavery in Western Virginia. Now,

"But all this loud talk in Western Virginia about 'the institution' is only talk. The fact is, you have not negroes enough here to make an institution. The negroes in Wayne and Cabell counties will not amount to one for every four square miles of territory. You have no labor, either slave or free, at all adequate to your resources or your wants. You have the curse of sources or your wants. You have the curse of the name of Slavery, which sends emigration by you, without even a side glance towards your mighty resources, and on they go to Minnesota Nebraska, and Oregon.

"But as the number of slaves is diminishing

fanatics cry more loudly than ever, 'Keep off, 'do not meddle with our institutions!' So the "Here, then, we are, among the good people of Wayne, in spite of hemp and grape vine; and, what is more than all the rest, we are every day better understood and appreciated. However much others may have changed their opinions, we are sure, Mr. President, that you, and the ladies and gentlemen of this assembly, still extend to us the same friendly welcome which you at first so frankly and sincerely profwhich you at first so frankly and sincerely pro-fered. You have no reason to complain. The real estate which you own in the vicinity of the thriving and busy town of Ceredo is every day becoming more and more valuable. We are erecting hotels, stores, and machine shops. We have established a paper, the Ceredo Crescent, which will be issued the 24th day of this month.

which will be issued the 24th day of this month, and weekly thereafter, to advocate all our interests, and to aid in developing the resources of the State. This is the first paper ever published in your county. We have contracted for the erection of a school-house and church, and have provided for the immediate establishment of a Sabbath school. You are richer here that the country was before the incertical of the than you were before the inception of this movement. You have better markets already for your produce. You have now, or soon will have, better opportunities to educate your children. Your property is rapidly increasing in value, and everything is promising well for you and for us.

"Who shall break up this harmony? Who will destroy this prosperity? The sword of State? I think not. The sword of State is for

Opinion of the Mercury Upon the Above.

We submit to our readers a letter we have tion of Hon. Simeon Draper.

THE NORTHERN PRESS.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 9. LETTER FROM GENERAL WALKER-CEN-TRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

General William Walker, of filibustering and Nicaraguan celebrity, has caused the publication of a letter nominally addressed to the Secretary of State, in which he claims to be the rightful and lawful Executive of Nicaragua, "enjoying the rights of hospitality within the limits of United States territory." In this capacity he enters his protest against certain alleged proceedings of Guatemala and Costa Rica, in the following terms:

"The want of all official intercourse between

the Government of the United States and that of Nicaragua will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you on the faith of a public report. But the rumor comes in such a form that I am satisfied the ministers of Gautemala. and Costa Rica have attempted to dishonor the Republic of Nicaragus in the eyes of the United States; and I am further convinced of this fact by a decree of President Mora, dated at San Jose, on the 7th of August last, and ordered to The Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatema

attempt to humiliate Nicaragua by present themselves to the United States as her proors and guardians. In behalf of the Re f which I claim to be the rightful and lawful of which I claim to be the rightful and lawful Executive, I protest most earnestly against this assumption on the part of Costs Rica and Guatemala, and ask that the Government of the United States will not permit itself to be influenced by such pretensions on the part of these two Central American Powers. On the contrary, it is to be hoped the United States will, by its conduct, assert and vindicate the independence of its pitter Roughling the soversion State of of its sister Republic-the sovereign State of

Nicaragua.

"It is my duty further to say that the people of Nicaragua have not consented to the military authority at present exercised over them by the agents of Costa Rica and Guatemala, and that they therefore cannot be held responsible for any interference of these latter States in the ad any interference of these-latter states in the administration of the municipal regulations of your Government. Conceiving that the Ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala cannot justify any suggestion they make to the United States concerning the execution of its own acts of Congress, I desire to relieve Nicaragua from any responsibility for such officious intermed-

The other portions of the letter refer to th allegation that he, General Walker, has violated or intends to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, which charge he professes deny with "scorn and indignation" supe He affirms that, "having been received in the Nicaragua, he has in all respects been obedient to its laws," and he "begs to assure the Secre-tary of State that he shall not so far forget his duty, as an officer of Nicaragua, as to violate those laws," while enjoying the hospitality of the country. The coolness and seeming sincerity with which these asseverations are made, in tic of the man.

But the subject embraced suggests a word of two of comment. It appears to be placed be yond a doubt, that internecine wars are agai brewing upon the Central American continent It seems impossible for those Republics to be long "at peace with one another," and they seem resolved by their own feuds to invite foreign aggression and filibusterism. Late advices from that quarter show that Costa Rica has so ar assumed authority over Nicaragua as to take possession of the San Juan river, and pro hibit Nicaraguan boats from navigating it; and that she has commissioned Col. Cauty to take

The ples in justification of this high-hande proceeding is, that a new invasion of Central America is threatened, and that Nicaragua is incompetent to its prevention. It is to be ac knowledged that there is show of force in this argument, and it is understood that Guatemala, Honduras, and San Salvador, on the same plea of self-protection, are pledged to support Costa Rica's policy. A triumph of filibusterism in Nicaragua would disturb the tranquillity, if not peril the safety, of those neighboring Republics.
But, on the other hand, it is not yet proved that Nicaragua is unable to cope unaided with any attempts upon her territories. On the consumer of the must refuse. Refusing will be an about the Administration fully with them, or they will admiration of and confidence in the Governor elect.

At the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of these addresses, the throng quietly dispersed, Mr. Banks remaining a short time at the Revere, to receive the period of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of these addresses, the conclusion of spirit displayed by that Republic have more of the appearance of arrogance and dictation than is compatible with good feeling, friendly purpose, and a due respect for Nicaragua's sover-eignty. She does not appear to have been con-sulted or invited to co-operation with her sister Republics. Costa Rica does not so much as institution of Slavery in tribution, who of us has if you have such an institution, who of us has illegally interfered with it at all? Who of us contemplates any interference? Is it not enough to punish us after the crime? 'It is a good paymaster who pays after the work is done.'

"But all this loud talk in Western Virginia hout 'the institution' is only talk. The fact is, about 'the institution' is only talk. The fact is, sources she claims to have, it must and will be researted and repelled by force. From all researted and repelled by force. From all reproffer assistance to her wesker neighbor, but sources she claims to have, it must and will be resented and repelled by force. From all reports, the new President of Nicaragua, General Martinez, is not made of the metal likely to submit quietly to such arrogant dictation.

The conclusion, then, is inevitable, that if Costa Rica persists in her present attempt to set aside the sovereignty of Nicaragua, another deadly protracted war in Central America is to be anticipated; and if Costa Rica is backed to he anticipated : and if Costa Rica is backed h

the three Republics named, it is not likely that she will recede from the position she has assumed. General Walker's sagacity teachim, that if such war is once commenced, it be waged with such mutual animosity and fierceness that all the parties to it will be great ly weakened, both in physical and moral power and that the extremity to which the hostile Re publics will be brought by such conflict will be his opportunity. Hence he is in no way anxious that the threatened feud should be averted; and, seeking to create the impression that at present he does not contemplate a remakes a formal protest against "the assumtion" of Costa Rica and Gautemala, and do not press any action upon the United States Government. It is possible, however, that our

Government suspects that this course of the Costa Rican Government is connected with contemplated supremacy over the transit route, and it is more than possible that the United States will pursue its own policy in relation to it, without consulting General Walker.

It has hardly escaped the attention of any close observer of the movement of parties, that a "thin place" has existed for a long time between the Northern and Southern sections of tween the Northern and Southern sections of the Democratic party, which, under the strain of adverse sentiments, is fast growing thinner, and promises soon to part entirely, leaving an impassable chasm between them. During the Presidential campaign, the pressure of a party hostile to both forced them close together, though even then the inconsistency of their views showed that the relation was rather a juncture than a union; but as soon as the pres-sure was removed, each mass obeyed the influ-

From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Daily Journal, November

THE SPLIT WIDENING.

will destroy this prosperity? The sword of State is for the protection of honest men, and not for their counties, 1,700 majority, and say they will reject the returns of another of 1,100.

There is not a color of reason for this, and it is entirely opposed in principle to the statutes. The presumptions taken are entirely forced, and made with a view to sustain the position taken by those in the States favoring Walker's policy. Hence it is necessary to make it appear that the Black Republicans are in the majority. A large meeting of delegates and Democratic was held last night, and Walker and Stanton were denounced in unmeasured terms. A call of the Democracy is ordered, and Walker has distinct to will pour in their treasures of fruit and grain, appear, this course of Walker has given us (Convention) a great advantage, and no one two, but have committed themselves to a direct reference of the Constitution they may make to Congress.

We have the sword of State is for the protection of honest men, and not for their the sword of State is for the protection of honest men, and not for their the structure. An incendiary meeting, subserving the purposes of disunionists? Not at all. We laugh at the impotence of such machinery. Let us then proceed, and build up the city of peace and plenty, hopeful yet, ead or benefits and southward. We do not propose to trace the lengthening and very life to the extreme the city of the protection of the county will be better able to visit the Yankee city, and supply our markets. The Big Sandy and the Twelve Pole will pour in their treasures of fruit and grain, the sturdy yeomany will bring their wives and children to see the wonders of the Yankee city, and to witness on all sides the salutary appear, this course of Walker has given us (Convention) a great advantage, and no one will not will pour in their treasures of fruit and grain, the sections would pull apart some time. The sturdy yeomany will bring their wives and children to see the wonders of the Yankee city, and to witness on al markets. The Big Sandy and the Twelve Pole will pour in their treasures of fruit and grain, and the sturdy yeomanty will bring their wise and children to see the wonders of the Yankee city, and to witness on all sides the salutary effects of the friendly invasion. Here your sons and daughters, on the soil of their birth, will some enjoy the highest advantages of education, and the refining influences of cultivated society. Who objects to this? The defenders of the institution? They have not charcoal enough to hinder us much. Ceredo is a fixed fact—a manifest destiny."

Pelatiah Perit, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, has been elected to fill the vacancy of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Simeon Draper.

That time, we believe, has come. The South and the will a mount part and subsided, spoke as follows:

Address of Mr. Banks.

Fellow Citizens: It is with emotions of pleasure that I respond to the welcome with some on this occasion. I am deeply grate on the pleasure that I respond to the welcome with which you have honored the announcement of my name on this occasion. I am deeply grate on the pleasure that I respond to the welcome with which you have honored the announcement of the you have honored the announcement which has been made by my announcement which has been made by my announcement which has been made by my friend who stands beside me. There is inthe carvass of this day; the pronounced in the canvass of this day; the pronounced in the canvass of this day; the pronounced in the canvass of this day; the you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that while I meet you will allow me to say, that will of the people on this question. A mall the vacancy of t

the new Constitution shall be submitted to the popular vote, and that Walker shall be sustained. So far, this section has yielded to its more earnest and importunate associate, and given the Extremists all they asked. Now the notes of resistance to further concessions are beginning to be sounded. The difference of views is being frankly admitted and fully discussed. The Cincinnati Enquirer takes the Kentucky Flag to task, for contending that Congress cannot go behind the Constitution of a new State, and inquire if it be presented by a majority of the People, and asserts very truthfully that such a platform would fall, and crush the whole party forever. The Richmond Enquirer opposes the South on the same ground. The Washington States, the central organ of the ultras, says of the recent Kansas election:

"Under these circumstances, it is highly probable that the Constitution direct to Congress without employed. "Under these circumstances, it is highly probable that the Constitutional Convention will send their State Constitution direct to Congress, without submitting it to the people for ratification. Congress will therefore have before them at the approaching session two Con-stitutions—that which is to be formed by the

legal and regular Convention, and the pretended Topeka Constitution, which was the work of an illegal Convention, representing a small ma-jority of the inhabitants of the Territory."

Of the policy here indicated the Cincinnati Enquirer says:
"We regret to see any Democratic paper taking such ground. It is untenable in principle and policy, and, if insisted on and carried out, will be disastrous to the country and fatal

to the Democratic party."

The "split" is most evident, and it is, we be-Now, Mr. Buchanan is left to choose which section shall have the influence of the Admin section shall have the influence of the Administration. So far, he has temporized and dodged, as might have been expected of a diplomatist, and an uncandid, undecided man. He has privately, but severely, condemned Walker, to keep the good will of the Ultras; and he has publicly declared, in a dispatch to D. E. Sickles, that he had no intention of remying him to evert

In either course, he has hostility to encoun Which he may choose to do, we need not waste time in speculating about, for it is no matter what he does: the divisions of the factions on the settlement of the Kansas difficulty is deep and ineradicable. If the course Mr. Buchanar may take shall drive the Ultras into a separate organization, there will be some strange changes of parties before the next Presidential election whole North will be united, with the moderate portion of the South, as the South and a po of the North were united in the last elec

But, instead of "Slavery extension," "disun-ion" will be the issue. Our conjectures are not first-class prophe-cies, certainly; but he must be blind who cannot see in the present attitudes of the wings of the Democracy the indications of strange move-

ELECTION OF N. P. BANKS AS GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Traveller, Nov. 4. Soon after the close of the polls, yesterday fternoon, State street was crowded with a dense mass of people, anxious to ascertain the result of the election, which was soon reached, in consequence of the decisive character of the returns, the American strongholds, Middlesex, Essex, Bristol, and other counties, having all given decisive pluralities for Mr. Banks. The supporters of that gentleman received the in-telligence with shouts of joy, and immediately organized a procession, headed by a band of music, which marched about the streets of the

About half past nine o'clock, the procession again reached State street, and from thence proceeded to the Revere House, where it was undersood Mr. Banks would receive and address his fellow citizens. Arrived at Bowdoin Square, the multitude, to the number of three or four thousand, gathered in front of the Revere House, and in response to earnest and repeated calls, Mr. Banks, accompanied by Senator Wilson, appeared on the balcony over the ledics' entrance and way received with the ladies' entrance, and was received with cheer upon cheer, and every manifestation of enthusiasm. When quiet had been in some degree restored, Senator Wilson addressed the

Address of Senator Wilson. FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been requested

N. P. Banks,

Mr. Banks bowed its acknowledgments to
the multitude in response to the enthusiastic
greeting with which he was welcomed, and
when the storm of applause had subsided, spoke

as follows:

be nearest to my heart, and govern me in my action on all public affairs. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, allow me again, in the sincerity of my heart, to thank you for the spontaneous and enthusiastic welco me on this occasion, and to say that your de sires are mine, that your hopes are mine, and that nothing shall separate us in the destinies which control both you and myself; and that in the sincere desire for the prosperity of our own beloved and honored Commonwealth, and the beloved and honored Commonwealth, and the happiness of all her people, you, with myself, will be united in one strong and determined effort to carry forward the interests of every class and every portion of our people. [Enthu-

longed cheering.]

Loud calls were then made for Burlingame

and that gentleman stepped out upon the bal-cony, and was received with great enthusiasm. He delivered a brief congratulatory speech, he had no intention of removing him, to avert
the ill will of the Moderates. But trimming
will soon be impossible. The Ultras have had
everything their own way too long to accept half
aid and an extorted approval. They will have
the Administration fully with them, or they will

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Republi HAVE WE THE RIGHT TO ABOLISH SLAVE-BY IN KANSAS 1

The dogma that the people of Kansas have no right, by their Territorial Legislature, to prohibit the existence of human Slavery in this Territory, but must allow it to remain here until the adoption of a State Constitution, deserves a little more attention than has hitherto been bestowed upon it. If it be true that w have no power in our Territorial capacity to prohibit Slavery, then indeed are we bound hand and foot, and the propect for Freedom is gloomy enough; but if it be not true, then has our Legislature elect a duty to perform in regard to this matter, not less urgent than wel-come—no less a duty than that of "proclaim-ing Liberty throughout all the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof." It may as well be remarked here, that if the

doctrine recently promulgated by President Buchanan, that "Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution," be true, then is the prohibition of Slavery impossible, either while a Territory or when we come to be a State! The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land—no more powerful in a Territory than in a State—and if Slavery exists under that Constitution in the Territory of Kansas, it will exist under that same Cons tution in the State of Kansas. What the Constitution makes property in a Territory, is equally property in a State. There is no avoiding this conclusion without detracting com the supremacy of the Constitution. Either Slavery exists nowhere under the Constitution, or it exists everynohere.

To adopt Mr. Buchanan's theory, therefore would be to preclude all discussion of the que tion, in the start, and we accordingly dismi

The power of the people of the Territories to tolerate or prohibit Slavery in their midst, and while in their Territorial condition, was the very gist and substance of that much-vaunted "Popular Sovereignty," wherewith the popular mind of the North was sought to be appeased for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The agitation of Slavery was to be transferred for the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Nicholson letter, even as early as 1847. It that letter, after asserting that Congress shou that letter, after asserting that Congress should exercise over the Territories only so much authority as may be necessary for the creation of "proper Governments," and providing for their "ultimate admission into the Union," he says, "leaving, in the mean time, to the people inhabiting them, to regulate their own concerns in their own way," which, he goes on to add, "they are just as capable of doing as the people of the STATES." Mr. Cass is here speaking annessly with reference to the relation of mas. Frilds Citizens: I have been requested by some of our friends to present to you to might the gentleman whom the people of Massachusetts have this day elected as the next. Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth. [Enthusiastic cheering.] We have presented our seves here to night, to pay him our respects. We, the people of Massachusetts, have this day elected Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks to preside ever the destinies of this Commonwealth. [Renewed applause.] We give him our confidence; we have given him our support; and we all feel that he is to be the Chief Magistrate of the whole people of Massachusetts. [Great of the whole people of Massachusetts. [Loud applause, followed by three cheers for N. P. Banks.]

Mr. Banks bowed his acknowledgments to the multitude in response to the enthusiastic greeting with which he was welcomed, and e, when the storm of applause had subsided, spoke

sourians, dispersed the Topoks Convention, protected Buford's thieves and Buffel buffe

o form a State Constitution, which Constitution has no force until we are admitted into the Union, it is quite evident that the "people of a Territory," unlike those of a State, nave no control over the matter whatever. Every hour of their Territorial condition is at the mercy of the slave-breeder. We the slave-driver and the slave-breeder. We have advanced these arguments from high "Democratic" authority, not that that we endorse them. No; in so far as they advance dorse them. No; in so far as they advance the notion that the people of a Territory have a right to tolerate Slavery, we scout and scorn them as we would arguments to show that the people of a Territory had a right to tolerate theft, or robbery, or murder. But that we not only have the right, but also that it is our bounden duty, to prohibit Slavery in our midst, we do most firmly and heartily believe; and we are gled to be able to make the President of endorse the right, if not the duty, also. We are confident that a vast majority of the people of Kansas believe that they have the right to me you have given prohibit the existence of human bondage in their midst; and we believe they have elected a Legislature for that very purpose. Accord ingly, we hope and expect to see, among the very first acts passed by the Legislature just elected, one which shall read something like this: " From and after the passage of this act, Slavery or involuntary servitude shall not exist in the Territory of Kansas, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted!"

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness. I appreciate the warmth of your welcome and congratulation; and with a renewal of the assurances I have already given you, I the first regular banking-house was established in London by Mr. Francis Child—down to the present time. In this abrege of the English panics, it is particularly noticeable that every one was preceded by a reckless spirit of specu-lation and public adventure—the only lesson of value that the history can afford.

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From Mrs. H. B. Stowe, in the Independent, February 2 Mr. Olmsted's book is the most thorough ex has ever appeared; himself a practical farmer, having visited and surveyed the farming of the Old World, he set out upon a tour to explore the bounden duty, to prohibit Slavery in our midst, we do most firmly and heartily believe; and we are glad to be able to make the President of the United States and the Secretary of State endorse the right, if not the duty, also. We admit a merit, or give praise when it is due. The admit a merit, or give praise when it is que. And book is very thorough and accurate in its details, and is written in a style so lively, and with so much dramatic incident, as to hold the attention like a work of fiction. A friend of ours, a gentleman of high literary culture, confessed to hav-ing been beguiled to sitting more than the first half of the night to read it. Olmsted's Journey through Texas. One

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